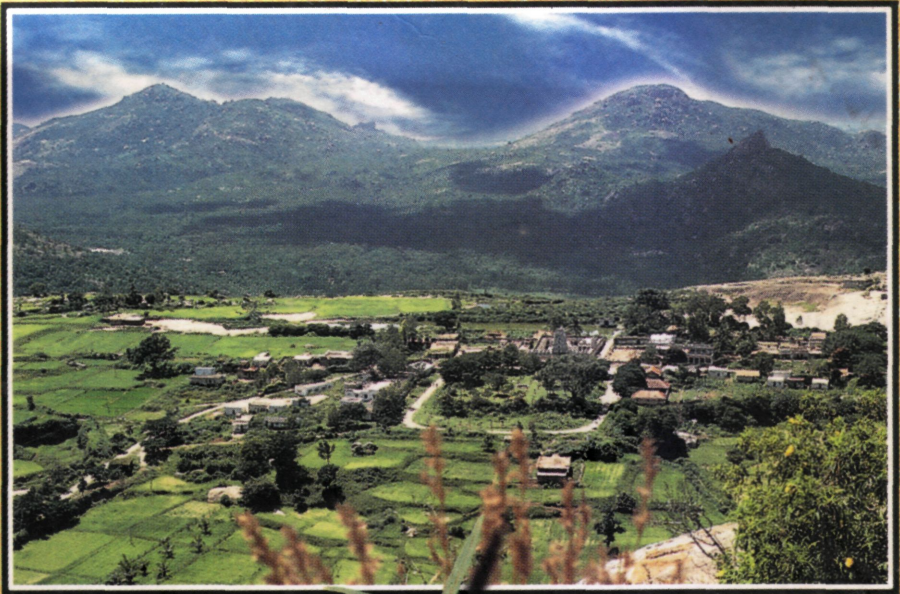


FIELD GUIDE

MEDICINAL PLANTS OF DEVARAYANADURGA FORESTS

Harish R. Bhat



**Published by
The Deputy Conservator of Forests
Karnataka Forest Department, Tumkur Division,
Tumkur.**

**A field guide to the
Medicinal Plants of
Devarayanadurga State Forests**

by

Harish R. Bhat

Edited by
Ashok N.R.

Photographs by
Guru Prasad T. V.
(Wildlife Aware Nature Club, Tumkur)

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FOREWORD

Man is a unique creation of Mother Nature. Since birth he is dependent on plants for food, fuel, dress and shelter. Living in harmony with nature, he has learnt the art of curing minor ailments using herbs, minerals etc. In the course of time, this knowledge of medicinal herbs has grown as an ancient system of medicine of our country known as Ayurveda, which has served the mankind since time immemorial.

In the modern era, people have become ignorant and forgotten the identification of herbs. Due to population explosion, felling of forests and lack of knowledge of identification of herbs, many of the species of medicinal plants are on the verge of extinction. It is our duty to conserve this valuable wealth of our country and convey this message to our new generation.

In this direction an enthusiastic young scientist, from Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Mr. Harish R. Bhat, has done a wonderful work. He has surveyed about 307 plants in the Devarayanadurga State Forest in Tumkur District, of which 167 medicinal plants were provided with photographs. This book is the result of his constant effort and excellent fieldwork on medicinal plants. Local name, description of medicinal properties of each plant is given in this book. Plants are also depicted on beautiful colour photographs making the difficult problem of plant identification most simple. It will be of great use for the students of traditional medicine.

I wish all the success to Sri. Harish Bhat, and hope that he will continue this noble work.

Dr. Bharathesh A.,B.S.A.M
Jeevan Clinic, Karkala -574 104

Editor's Note

My interest in plants as a source of medical products goes back to about six years ago when I was doing my post-graduation in Medical Microbiology at Mangalore. The kind of richness, in terms of diversity of plants that I knew had medical value, in just that area, was amazing. I was also saddened to see that we were not utilising this wealth by ignoring it.

Editing this book has given me an opportunity to dig more into this information, and rediscover the wealth that is right there for us to use, if only we could just take time to look at it. What started of as an interesting hobby has turned into an eye-opener to a vast field.

I sincerely hope that compiling this book would be of some help in providing a direction to an interest in this area, and welcome any suggestions to improve the quality of the book, both in terms of content and presentation.

N.R. Ashok, M.Sc. (Medical Microbiology).

Photographer's Note

Photography started off as a hobby, which I found helped me in a lot of activities, generally associated with Nature and Wildlife. I usually did not photograph plants and trees, unless they were colourful or beautiful or preferably both.

The credit for a sea change in this mindset goes to my friend Sri. Harish R Bhat, who taught me a lot more about plants by clarifying my doubts and introducing me to many new plants, along with their uses, without any hesitation during his survey. This provided a great opportunity for me to learn more about plants through photography. These days, I do not dismiss plants casually. I try to observe them, and make my own inferences by observing things like leaf structure, bark, arrangement of leaves and branches and things like that. Photographing the medicinal flora of Devarayanadurga was an exciting as well as a rewarding experience.

I take this opportunity to thank all the officials of the Forest Department and all the members of WANC, Tumkur for providing moral support during the work including Dr.Ameen Ahmed for his cover page photograph.

Guruprasad T.V.

Wildlife Aware Nature Club, Tumkur

Author's Note

This book describes 167 species of medicinal plants belonging to 60 families occurring in the Devarayanadurga state forest. Colour photographs for 134 species are provided. The descriptions of the species include the botanical name, name of the family, local names in different languages, habitat and distribution, flowering season, chemical composition and medicinal uses of plant parts.

Medicinal plants are part of India's traditional systems of medicine and one of Nature's best gifts to humankind. Many medicinal plants are commonly available in and around countryside, village backyards, nearby forests and also cultivated by villagers with great reverence. Since centuries various kinds of ailments were treated using different parts of the medicinal plants. By reviving the traditional health practices, it is possible to provide the primary health care services to the rural community.

This simple field guide is primarily intended to help the common man in easy identification of medicinal plants. It is hoped that this book will not only meet the requirement of the local knowledgeable persons, but also be useful as a guide to all those who are interested in traditional systems of medicine.

I thank Sri M.N.Narayanaswamy, D.C.F., Tumkur Division and the Karnataka State Forest Department for granting the permission and providing the support during the inventorying of medicinal plants of Devarayanadurga. I also thank all the forest officials of Tumkur Division for their valuable assistance during the field work.

Mr. Ashok N.R. has edited the entire manuscript and also critically scrutinised the medicinal terminologies. Mr. Guruprasad T.V of WANC, Tumkur has taken great pain in photographing plants and also assisted in the field work.

Prof. Madhav Gadgil, Dr. K.Prabhakar Achar, Dr. Gopalakrishna, Dr.P. K.Rajagopal., Dr. K.V.Aravind Hebbar have provided valuable guidance and suggestions.

I also thank Ms, Revathi R. and Ms, Mary Sunitha for computerising the manuscript.

Special thanks to Dr. Ameen Ahmed, Dr. Mahesh G.S., Mr. Prasanna, Mr. T.V. Murthy and other members of WANC. I am grateful to Mr. Deepak C.H., Mr. Suresh H.S., Indu K. Murthy for their encouragement and help.

Bangalore
April 2000

Harish R. Bhat
Centre for Ecological Sciences
Indian Institute of Science

MESSAGE

The Karnataka State Forest Department has for the first time in the Country initiated a unique programme for the Conservation of Medicinal herbs, considered as our veritable National Wealth. This is the first State to undertake the mammoth mission of identifying medicinal herbs used by practicing country doctors as well as tribal people. This enterprise has culminated in identifying more than 650 such species and these are being developed in Forest Nurseries to conserve them for posterity. The Department has also identified several strategic areas rich in medicinal plants and attempts are being made to identify and list them and record their medicinal values.

The district of Tumkur is considered as a treasure trove of Medicinal Plants. The Siddarabetta and Devarayanadurga which support a wide variety of medicinal herbs are a rich source of plant drugs for the practicing doctors. Devarayanadurga is a highly revered place not only for its glorious history but also for its rich medicinal herbs. However, a scientific study and recording of these species was a long felt need. It is in the context that **A field guide to the Medicinal plants of Devarayanadurga State Forest** assumes more significance.

I heartily congratulate the pioneering efforts of Sri. Harish Bhat for his painstaking research and Guruprasad T.V. for his photographic support. Sri M.N.Narayanaswamy, IFS., Dy., Conservator of Forests, Tumkur, deserves special kudos for taking initiative to make this work see the light of the day. All the people associated with this acclaimed work naturally merit for congratulations and appreciation. Let this work serve as a guide to those who have involved in the same line of research.

C.S. RAJU IFS.,
Conservator of Forests
Hassan

MESSAGE

The Ayurveda system of healing has been quite popular in Karnataka. Herbs form the raw materials for this system of medicine. Karnataka boasts of wide variety of medicinal herbs grown in various bio-rich areas of the state. The District of Tumkur is no exception. The Siddara Betta and Devarayanadurga State Forest area a rich source of medicinal herbs even today.

Devarayanadurga State, extending about 42.27 Sq.Km., is situated in picturesque location. Fourteen Kms away to the east of Tumkur city, it has a glorious history and is known for its *Namada Chilume*, a natural spring of pellucid water.

Sri. Harish Bhat has made a trail blazing effort to identify the medicinal herbs which abound the forest. The Tumkur Division of State Forest Department extended its full co-operation to assist in this mission. The entire area was demarcated into nine grids and systematic research was done to record the species and their medicinal values. This work is was ably supported by Sri Guruprasad T.V. of Wildlife Aware Nature Club who photographed the herbs in their natural habitat. Sri N.R. Ashok extended his help to edit the book. Thanks are due to my colleagues Sri Panchalingegowda, Asst. Conservator of Forests, Sri D. Krishna, Range Forest Officer, Sri Gangadhar, Forester and Sri Boregowda, Forest Guard. I profusely thank Sri C.S. Raju, IFS., Conservator of Forests, Hassan with whose help this book has been consummated.

I also thank Sri Srinivasa Murthy, IFS., Conservator of Forests and Sri Mohan Karnat, IFS., Dy. Conservator of Forests, FRLHT who have taken interest in this project and encouraged all of us in the field work.

Lastly, I thank Sri K. Puttaswamy, Asst. Director, Dept. of Information who is solely responsible for the formatting and compilation of this work. And my sincere thanks are due to the Abhimani Printers for the nice printing of this book.

Tumkur
14-3-2000

M.N.NARAYANASWAMY IFS.
Dy. Conservator of Forests
Tumkur

CONTENTS

	Page No.
1. Introduction	X
2. Checklist of Flowering Plants	XII
3. Checklist of Medicinal Plants	1
4. Description of Medicinal Plants	3
5. Glossary	170
6. Reference	176
7. Index	177

Introduction

The medicinal heritage of India is quite ancient, dating back to over 3000 years. The genesis of plant knowledge for medicinal purposes may be traced back to the Vedic period. The “ Oushadhi Suktha “ in Rigveda (10.97.1-23) is believed to be the oldest document on medicinal plants. There are references to 67 plants in Rigveda, 81 plants in Yajurveda and 289 plants in Atharvaveda.

In India, the local communities, including tribals and aboriginals living in different ecosystems from Himalayas to Kanyakumari, use over 7000 plant species of diverse habitats, comprising of grasses, herbs, shrubs, trees, climbers and epiphytes as the main resource base of the herbal medicine. Documenting these vital plants offers a great opportunity for developing a consortium between the informal folk knowledge like Ayurveda, Siddha, Tibetan or Unani and the modern scientific medical knowledge. In all about 700 species of medicinal plants have been documented so far, of which, nearly 300 species have the threatened status. Most of these plants are known and utilized by herbal doctors and Ayurvedic vaidyas.

Devarayanadurga state forest lies near Tumkur in Karnataka state. It is a small forest patch of 42.27 Sq. Km. situated along the hill chains running across the eastern part of Tumkur district. This range marks the boundary between the Krishna and Cauvery river basins. The hill chains, starting with Kamanadurga (1078 mtrs.) and Nidugal (1062 mtrs.) in Pavagada taluk, continues through Midigeshidurga (1141 mtrs.) and other hillocks embracing some prominent peaks like Madhugiridurga (1200 mtrs.), Chennarayadurga (1141 mtrs.), Koratagere (886 mtrs.), Devarayanadurga (1266 mtrs.), Nijagal (1088 mtrs.), Hutaridurga (1131 mtrs.) and Hulirayanadurga (940 mtrs.). It is a part of the range running westward towards Bangalore district, represented by Shivagange and Savanadurga. Devarayanadurga is the tallest hill range, with a fortified hillock 14 km. east of Tumkur. It is a serene place of great historical importance. It was previously known as “Ane biddha sari”, “Jadakadurga” etc. The present name Devarayanadurga was given in honour of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyer, who captured this territory in the late 17th century. There is a perennial spring called “Namadhachilume” situated 7km. to the west of Devarayanadurga. It is a sacred place with many legends.

Devarayanadurga has an undulating terrain, the ridgeline being narrow and sloping steeply towards east and west, between Urudigere and Tumkur. Devarayanadurga is the place of origin of many small streams and tributaries. The principal one is known as Jayamangali, which rises in a gorge called “ Jaladha gundi” and then flows in the northern direction. Another small brook “ Garudachala” takes its origin in the south eastern portion of Devarayanadurga and flows north and joins Jayamangali near Holavanahalli. Shimsha, a tributary of Cauvery, is another major stream, which originates in the southern part of Devarayanadurga and flows south-west and joins Cauvery. Apart from these, there are many other small streams, which hold water during rainy season.

The rocks of Devarayanadurga are mainly of metamorphic type, characterized by the presence of granite and disrupted by large outcrops. The soil is mainly sandy in the eastern parts and red in the southern parts.

The climate is pleasant for most part of the year. The maximum and minimum temperatures being 30 – 32 ° and 18 ° C respectively. The hottest months are from mid March to the end of May, when the maximum temperature shoots up to 36 to 37 ° C, but the nights are comparatively cooler. The rainy season extends from June to September, bringing about 80 – 85 cm. of rain.

The flora of Devarayanadurga was surveyed and documented in 1965 by R. S. Rao and A. R. Shastry who enumerated 209 species belonging to 59 families. Later, Yoganarasimhan et. al.(1989) had reported 143 medicinal plants from the whole of Tumkur district. J. N. Prasad et. al. (1994) conducted a status survey report of this area and has documented about 110 species belonging to 46 families. In the present work, 307 plants have been listed, of which 167 plants belonging to 60 families with medicinal values have been described here. The vegetation is mainly of dry deciduous forest type in the plains and along the slopes of the hills, while tropical thorn scrub forest is predominant on the top of the hill and around the temple area. There are some areas with specific species like: *Shorea*, *Dalbergia paniculata*, *Wrightia tinctoria*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Acacia polycantha*, *Acacia chundra*, *Schlechera oleosa*, *Alangium lamarkii*, *Dendrocalamus strictus*, *Strychnos potatorum*, *Dodonea viscosa*, *Terminalia paniculata*, *Mallotus phillipensis*, *Chloroxylon sweitenia*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*. Grass species like *Cymbopogon*, *Themeda*, *Apluda*, *Aristida* etc, grows profusely in the forest floor, rocky and plain areas.

The Devarayanadurga area was mapped with the existing forest department map. The whole region was divided into 9 grids and surveyed. Listing and photographing the medicinal plants were undertaken in each grid. Plants other than medicinal were also incorporated in the checklist.

There are many good books on medicinal plants with detailed documentation. But, books with good photographs and simple descriptions, giving details of medicinal aspects are relatively rare. The glossary at the end gives the explanations of the technical terms for plant description as well as medical terms. The present work is an attempt to bring out a field book with photographs and simple description. Efforts were made to get the photographs for all the 166 medicinal plants, but due to seasonality of flowering, and time constraints, photographs of 23 species could not be obtained.

CHECKLIST OF FLOWERING PLANTS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) <i>Abrus precatorius</i> | 53) <i>Carissa carandas</i> |
| 2) <i>Abutilon indicum</i> | 54) <i>Cassia auriculata</i> |
| 3) <i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> | 55) <i>Cassia fistula</i> |
| 4) <i>Acacia chundra</i> | 56) <i>Cassia hirsuta</i> |
| 5) <i>Acacia concinna</i> | 57) <i>Cassia mimosoides</i> |
| 6) <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> | 58) <i>Cassia montana</i> |
| 7) <i>Acacia feruginea</i> | 59) <i>Cassia siamea</i> |
| 8) <i>Acacia leucophloea</i> | 60) <i>Cassia tora</i> |
| 9) <i>Acacia nilotica</i> | 61) <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> |
| 10) <i>Acacia polycantha</i> | 62) <i>Ceropegia tuberosa</i> |
| 11) <i>Achras zepota</i> | 63) <i>Chloroxylon switenia</i> |
| 12) <i>Achyranthus asper</i> | 64) <i>Cipadessa baccifera</i> |
| 13) <i>Adathoda vasica</i> | 65) <i>Cissampelos pereria</i> |
| 14) <i>Adenantha pavonina</i> | 66) <i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> |
| 15) <i>Adina cordifolia</i> | 67) <i>Clematis gouriana</i> |
| 16) <i>Aegle marmelos</i> | 68) <i>Clerodendron inerme</i> |
| 17) <i>Aeschynomene indica</i> | 69) <i>Clerodendron serratum</i> |
| 18) <i>Agave americana</i> | 70) <i>Cocculus villosus</i> |
| 19) <i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> | 71) <i>Cochlospermum religiosum</i> |
| 20) <i>Alangium lamarkii</i> | 72) <i>Cocos nucifera</i> |
| 21) <i>Albizia amara</i> | 73) <i>Conyza stricta</i> |
| 22) <i>Albizia lebbeck</i> | 74) <i>Corallocarpus epigaeus</i> |
| 23) <i>Albizia odoratissima</i> | 75) <i>Corchorus acutangulus</i> |
| 24) <i>Alloteropsis cimicina</i> | 76) <i>Corchorus capsularis</i> |
| 25) <i>Andrographis lineata</i> | 77) <i>Cordia macleodii</i> |
| 26) <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> | 78) <i>Cordia myxa</i> |
| 27) <i>Andrographis serpyllifolia</i> | 79) <i>Crotalaria filipes</i> |
| 28) <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> | 80) <i>Crotalaria hirta</i> |
| 29) <i>Anona reticulata</i> | 81) <i>Crotalaria retusa</i> |
| 30) <i>Anona squamosa</i> | 82) <i>Crotalaria striata</i> |
| 31) <i>Argemone mexicana</i> | 83) <i>Croton bonplandianus</i> |
| 32) <i>Argyrea cuneata</i> | 84) <i>Curculigo orchoides</i> |
| 33) <i>Aristida setacea</i> | 85) <i>Cymbopogon martyni</i> |
| 34) <i>Aristolochia indica</i> | 86) <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> |
| 35) <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> | 87) <i>Cynoglossum denticulatum</i> |
| 36) <i>Atylosia scarabaeoides</i> | 88) <i>Daemia extensa</i> |
| 37) <i>Azadirachta indica</i> | 89) <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> |
| 38) <i>Bambusa arundinaceae</i> | 90) <i>Dalbergia paniculata</i> |
| 39) <i>Bauhinia vahlii</i> | 91) <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> |
| 40) <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> | 92) <i>Datura metel</i> |
| 41) <i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> | 93) <i>Delonix regia</i> |
| 42) <i>Bombax ceiba</i> | 94) <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> |
| 43) <i>Boswellia serrata</i> | 95) <i>Desmodium heterocarpum</i> |
| 44) <i>Bridelia retusa</i> | 96) <i>Desmodium motorium</i> |
| 45) <i>Buchanania lanzan</i> | 97) <i>Desmodium pulchellum</i> |
| 46) <i>Butea monosperma</i> | 98) <i>Desmodium velutinum</i> |
| 47) <i>Caesalpinia bonducella</i> | 99) <i>Digitaria longiflora</i> |
| 48) <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> | 100) <i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> |
| 49) <i>Canthium parviflorum</i> | 101) <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> |
| 50) <i>Capparis zeylanica</i> | 102) <i>Diospyros montana</i> |
| 51) <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> | 103) <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> |
| 52) <i>Careya arborea</i> | 104) <i>Drosera burmanii</i> |

- 105) *Elaeodendron glaucum*
- 106) *Eleocharis retroflexa*
- 107) *Embelia ribes*
- 108) *Embelia tsjeriam-cottom*
- 109) *Emblca officinalis*
- 110) *Emilia sonchifolia*
- 111) *Eragrostiella bifaria*
- 112) *Eragrostis bifaria*
- 113) *Eragrostis unioloides*
- 114) *Ericibe paniculata*
- 115) *Erythrina stricta*
- 116) *Erythroxylon monogynum*
- 117) *Eucalyptus torticormis*
- 118) *Eupatorium odoratum*
- 119) *Euphorbia antiquorum*
- 120) *Euphorbia hirta*
- 121) *Euphorbia tirucalli*
- 122) *Evolvulus alsinoides*
- 123) *Ferronia elephantum*
- 124) *Ficus benghalensis*
- 125) *Ficus benjamina*
- 126) *Ficus hispida*
- 127) *Ficus infectoria*
- 128) *Ficus lacor*
- 129) *Ficus racemosa*
- 130) *Ficus religosa*
- 131) *Ficus tomentosa*
- 132) *Ficus tsjahela*
- 133) *Fimbristylis dichotoma*
- 134) *Flacourtia indica*
- 135) *Flemingia strobilifera*
- 136) *Flugea leucopyros*
- 137) *Gardenia gummifera*
- 138) *Gardenia latifoila*
- 139) *Girardinia zeylanica*
- 140) *Givotia rottleriformis*
- 141) *Gloriosa superba*
- 142) *Glossocardia bosvallea*
- 143) *Glycosmis pentaphylla*
- 144) *Glyricidia maculaeta*
- 145) *Gmelina arborea*
- 146) *Gossypium herbaceum*
- 147) *Grewia hirsuta*
- 148) *Grewia tiliifolia*
- 149) *Gymnema sylvestre*
- 150) *Habenaria roxburghii*
- 151) *Hardwickia pinnata*
- 152) *Helicteres isora*
- 153) *Hemidesmus indicus*
- 154) *Hibiscus furcatus*
- 155) *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*
- 156) *Hibiscus vitifolius*
- 157) *Holarrhena antidysenterica*
- 158) *Holoptelia integrifolia*
- 159) *Ichnocarpus frutescens*
- 160) *Indigofera tinctoria*
- 161) *Indigofera wightii*
- 162) *Isachne lisboae*
- 163) *Ischaemum indicum*
- 164) *Ixora bractiata*
- 165) *Ixora nigricans*
- 166) *Jacaranda mimosaeifolia*
- 167) *Jasminum pubescens*
- 168) *Jasminum sambac*
- 169) *Jatropha curcas*
- 170) *Jatropha gossipyifolia*
- 171) *Justicia betonica*
- 172) *Justicia montana*
- 173) *Justicia simplex*
- 174) *Kirganelia reticulata*
- 175) *Lagasca mollis*
- 176) *Lagerstroemia microcarpa*
- 177) *Lagerstroemia reginae*
- 178) *Lantana camara*
- 179) *Leucas aspera*
- 180) *Leucas linifolia*
- 181) *Leucas montana*
- 182) *Limnophila indica*
- 183) *Limonia crenulata*
- 184) *Loranthus falcatus*
- 185) *Ludwigia parviflora*
- 186) *Mallotus philippensis*
- 187) *Mangifera indica*
- 188) *Martynia diandra*
- 189) *Millingtonia hortensis*
- 190) *Mimosa pudica*
- 191) *Mitragyna parviflora*
- 192) *Morinda tomentosa*
- 193) *Moringa oleifera*
- 194) *Mucuna pruriens*
- 195) *Mundulea sericea*
- 196) *Murdannia nudiflora*
- 197) *Nerium oleander*
- 198) *Ochna obtusata*
- 199) *Ocimum canum*
- 200) *Ocimum sanctum*
- 201) *Odina woodier*
- 202) *Oldenlandia corymbosa*
- 203) *Olea dioica*
- 204) *Oplismenus compositus*
- 205) *Opuntia dilleni*
- 206) *Oxalis corniculata*
- 207) *Parthenium hysterophorus*
- 208) *Passiflora foetida*
- 209) *Pavonia zeylanica*
- 210) *Peltophorum pterocarpum*
- 211) *Pennisetum pedicellatum*
- 212) *Peristrophe bicalyculata*
- 213) *Perotis indicus*
- 214) *Phoenix sylvestre*

- 215) *Phyllanthus amarus*
- 216) *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*
- 217) *Phyllanthus simplex*
- 218) *Phyllanthus zeylatus*
- 219) *Plumbago zeylanica*
- 220) *Plumeria alba*
- 221) *Polyalthia longifolia*
- 222) *Polygala elongata*
- 223) *Pongamia pinnata*
- 224) *Premna tomentosa*
- 225) *Prosopis juliflora*
- 226) *Psidium guajava*
- 227) *Pterocarpus marsupium*
- 228) *Pterolobium hexapetalum*
- 229) *Quamoclit phoenecia*
- 230) *Randia dumetorum*
- 231) *Rhinacanthus communis*
- 232) *Ricinus comunis*
- 233) *Ruellia prostrata*
- 234) *Rungia repens*
- 235) *Samanea saman*
- 236) *Santalum album*
- 237) *Sapindus laurifolius*
- 238) *Schleichera trijuga*
- 239) *Scilla hyacinthina*
- 240) *Semecarpus anacardium*
- 241) *Sesabania bispinosa*
- 242) *Shorea roxburghii*
- 243) *Sida acuta*
- 244) *Sida cordifolia*
- 245) *Sida glutinosa*
- 246) *Sida veronicifolia*
- 247) *Smilax zeylanica*
- 248) *Smithia bigemina*
- 249) *Smithia conferta*
- 250) *Solanum erianthum*
- 251) *Solanum indicum*
- 252) *Solanum torvum*
- 253) *Solanum xanthocarpum*
- 254) *Sophubia delphinifolia*
- 255) *Soymida febrifuga*
- 256) *Spondias mangifera*
- 257) *Stachytarpheta indica*
- 258) *Sterculia urens*
- 259) *Stereospermum chelonoides*
- 260) *Streblus asper*
- 261) *Striga asiatica*
- 262) *Strychnos potatorum*
- 263) *Syzgium jambos*
- 264) *Tabebuia argentia*
- 265) *Tabebuia pallida*
- 266) *Tagetas erecta*
- 267) *Tamarindus indica*
- 268) *Tecoma stans*
- 269) *Tectona grandis*
- 270) *Tephrosia pulcherrima*
- 271) *Tephrosia purpurea*
- 272) *Tephrosia villosa*
- 273) *Terminalia arjuna*
- 274) *Terminalia bellerica*
- 275) *Terminalia chebula*
- 276) *Terminalia coriacea*
- 277) *Terminalia paniculata*
- 278) *Terminalia tomentosa*
- 279) *Themeda tremula*
- 280) *Themeda tremula*
- 281) *Thespesia populnea*
- 282) *Thevetia nerifolia*
- 283) *Tinospora cordifolia*
- 284) *Toddalia aculeata*
- 285) *Tragia involucrata*
- 286) *Tragus roxburghii*
- 287) *Trebulus terrestris*
- 288) *Trema orientalis*
- 289) *Trichodesma zeylanica*
- 290) *Tridax procumbens*
- 291) *Triumfetta pilosa*
- 292) *Triumfetta rhomboidea*
- 293) *Tylophora asthmatica*
- 294) *Vernonia anthelmintica*
- 295) *Vernonia cinerea*
- 296) *Viscum monoicum*
- 297) *Vitex altissima*
- 298) *Vitex neugundo*
- 299) *Wenlandia exserta*
- 300) *Withania somnifera*
- 301) *Wrightia tinctoria*
- 302) *Wrightia tomentosa*
- 303) *Xanthium strumarium*
- 304) *Zizyphus jujuba*
- 305) *Zizyphus rugosa*
- 306) *Zizyphus xylopyrus*
- 307) *Zornia diphylla*

CHECKLIST OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) <i>Abrus precatorius</i> | 53) <i>Corchorus capsularis</i> |
| 2) <i>Abutilon indicum</i> | 54) <i>Cordia myxa</i> |
| 3) <i>Acacia concinna</i> | 55) <i>Crotalaria retusa</i> |
| 4) <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> | 56) <i>Curculigo orchoides</i> |
| 5) <i>Acacia leucophloea</i> | 57) <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> |
| 6) <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> | 58) <i>Daemia extensa</i> |
| 7) <i>Adathoda vasica</i> | 59) <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> |
| 8) <i>Adenanthera paronina</i> | 60) <i>Datura metel</i> |
| 9) <i>Adina cordifolia</i> | 61) <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> |
| 10) <i>Aegle marmelos</i> | 62) <i>Desmodium pulchellum</i> |
| 11) <i>Agave americana</i> | 63) <i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> |
| 12) <i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> | 64) <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> |
| 13) <i>Alangium lamarkii</i> | 65) <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> |
| 14) <i>Albizzia amara</i> | 66) <i>Drosera burmanii</i> |
| 15) <i>Albizzia lebbek</i> | 67) <i>Embelia tsjeriam-cottom</i> |
| 16) <i>Albizzia odoratissima</i> | 68) <i>Embllica officinalis</i> |
| 17) <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> | 69) <i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> |
| 18) <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> | 70) <i>Erythrina indica</i> |
| 19) <i>Anona reticulata</i> | 71) <i>Erythroxylon monogynum</i> |
| 20) <i>Anona squamosa</i> | 72) <i>Euphorbia pilulifera</i> |
| 21) <i>Argemone mexicana</i> | 73) <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> |
| 22) <i>Aristolochia indica</i> | 74) <i>Ferronia elephantum</i> |
| 23) <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> | 75) <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> |
| 24) <i>Azadirachta indica</i> | 76) <i>Ficus glomerata</i> |
| 25) <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> | 77) <i>Ficus religiosa</i> |
| 26) <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> | 78) <i>Flemingia strobilifera</i> |
| 27) <i>Bauhinia vahlii</i> | 79) <i>Fluggea leucopyros</i> |
| 28) <i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> | 80) <i>Gardenia gummifera</i> |
| 29) <i>Bombax malabaricum</i> | 81) <i>Girardinia zeylanica</i> |
| 30) <i>Boswellia serrata</i> | 82) <i>Gloriosa superba</i> |
| 31) <i>Bridelia retusa</i> | 83) <i>Glossocardia linearifolia</i> |
| 32) <i>Buchanania lanzan</i> | 84) <i>Gmelina arborea</i> |
| 33) <i>Butea frondosa</i> | 85) <i>Grewia tiliifolia</i> |
| 34) <i>Caesalpinia bonducella</i> | 86) <i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> |
| 35) <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> | 87) <i>Hardwickia pinnata</i> |
| 36) <i>Canthium parviflorum</i> | 88) <i>Helictores isora</i> |
| 37) <i>Capparis zeylanica</i> | 89) <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> |
| 38) <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> | 90) <i>Hibiscus furcatus</i> |
| 39) <i>Careya arborea</i> | 91) <i>Hibiscus rose sinensis</i> |
| 40) <i>Cassia auriculata</i> | 92) <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> |
| 41) <i>Cassia fistula</i> | 93) <i>Holoptelia integrifolia</i> |
| 42) <i>Cassia mimosoides</i> | 94) <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> |
| 43) <i>Cassia tora</i> | 95) <i>Jasminum pubescens</i> |
| 44) <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> | 96) <i>Jatropha curcas</i> |
| 45) <i>Ceropegia tuberosa</i> | 97) <i>Jatropha glandulifera</i> |
| 46) <i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> | 98) <i>Kirganelia reticulata</i> |
| 47) <i>Cissampelos pereria</i> | 99) <i>Leucas linifolia</i> |
| 48) <i>Clematis gouriana</i> | 100) <i>Limnophila gratioloides</i> |
| 49) <i>Clerodendron serratum</i> | 101) <i>Limonia acidissima</i> |
| 50) <i>Cocculus villosus</i> | 102) <i>Mallotus philippensis</i> |
| 51) <i>Cochlospermum gossypium</i> | 103) <i>Mangifera indica</i> |
| 52) <i>Coraillocarpus epigaeus</i> | 104) <i>Mertynia diandra</i> |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 105) <i>Mimosa pudica</i> | 160) <i>Vernonia anthelmintica</i> |
| 106) <i>Morinda tomentosa</i> | 161) <i>Vernonia cinerea</i> |
| 107) <i>Moringa olifera</i> | 162) <i>Vitex neugundo</i> |
| 108) <i>Nerium odorum</i> | 163) <i>Vitex quadrangularis</i> |
| 109) <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> | 164) <i>Withania somnifera</i> |
| 110) <i>Odina woodier</i> | 165) <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> |
| 111) <i>Olea dioica</i> | 166) <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> |
| 112) <i>Opuntia dillenii</i> | 167) <i>Zorua diphylla</i> |
| 113) <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> | |
| 114) <i>Passiflora foetida</i> | |
| 115) <i>Pavonia zeylanica</i> | |
| 116) <i>Peristrophe bicalyculata</i> | |
| 117) <i>Phoenix sylvestre</i> | |
| 118) <i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> | |
| 119) <i>Phyllanthus simplex</i> | |
| 120) <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> | |
| 121) <i>Plumeria alba</i> | |
| 122) <i>Polygala elongata</i> | |
| 123) <i>Pongamia glabra</i> | |
| 124) <i>Premna tomentosa</i> | |
| 125) <i>Prosopis spicigera</i> | |
| 126) <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> | |
| 127) <i>Quamoclit phoenecia</i> | |
| 128) <i>Randia dumetorum</i> | |
| 129) <i>Rhinacanthus communis</i> | |
| 130) <i>Ricinus communis</i> | |
| 131) <i>Santalum album</i> | |
| 132) <i>Sapindus laurifolius</i> | |
| 133) <i>Schleichera oleosa</i> | |
| 134) <i>Scilla indica</i> | |
| 135) <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> | |
| 136) <i>Sida acuta</i> | |
| 137) <i>Sida cordifolia</i> | |
| 138) <i>Solanum torvum</i> | |
| 139) <i>Sophubia delphinifolia</i> | |
| 140) <i>Sterculia urens</i> | |
| 141) <i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i> | |
| 142) <i>Streblus asper</i> | |
| 143) <i>Strychnos potatorum</i> | |
| 144) <i>Syzigium jambolanum</i> | |
| 145) <i>Tamarindus indica</i> | |
| 146) <i>Tectona grandis</i> | |
| 147) <i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> | |
| 148) <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> | |
| 149) <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> | |
| 150) <i>Terminalia chebula</i> | |
| 151) <i>Terminalia paniculata</i> | |
| 152) <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> | |
| 153) <i>Thevetia neriifolia</i> | |
| 154) <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> | |
| 155) <i>Toddalia aculeata</i> | |
| 156) <i>Tragia involucrata</i> | |
| 157) <i>Trema orientalis</i> | |
| 158) <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> | |
| 159) <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> | |

***Abrus precatorius* Linn.**

Family: Fabaceae



Local Names: **Bengali:** Kunch; **English:** Indian Jamaica; **Gujarathi:** Gumchi; **Hindi:** Rati; **Kannada:** Gurugunji; **Malayalam:** Gundumani; **Sanskrit:** Gunja; **Tamil:** Gundumani; **Telugu:** Guruginia.

Description: A slender twiner with many pale white branches. Leaves are of moderate size with thin, oblong having surfaced leaflets, smooth and blunt tip, arranged close to each other on the petiole. Flowers are clustered together near the leaf joint with a slender long stalk and have pale pinkish coloured petals. Fruits are slightly thickened oblong pods in clusters with 3 to 5 bright scarlet seeds with a black spot.

Habitat: Human habitation, deciduous forest and scrub jungle .

Parts Used: Roots, seeds and leaves.

Composition: Poisonous proteins, fat splitting enzyme, glucoside called abrassic acid, haemagglutinin, albuminous substance called abrin.

Medicinal Uses: It has antiphlogistic, aphrodisiac and antiophthalmic properties. It is used for treatment in painful swellings and paralysis.

Flowering: September to November.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka and other tropical countries.

Abutilon indicum
Family: Malvaceae



Local names: **Bengali:** Petari; **English:** Country mallow; **Gujarathi:** Dabali; **Hindi:** Kongahi; **Kannada:** Shrimudhre gida; **Malayalam:** Pettaka; **Sanskrit:** Atibala; **Tamil:** Tutti; **Telugu:** Tutiri chettu.

Description: A shrub with straight branches covered by soft hairs. Leaves are ovate to heart shaped with slightly toothed margin and sharp tip. Flowers are with long stalk and have 5 bright yellow coloured petals. Fruits are flat at the tip, round, radially grooved rough capsules turning black when dry and has brownish black coloured seeds.

Habitat: Human habitation, roadside, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Root, bark, leaves, seeds and fruits.

Composition: Tannin, asparagin, mucilage and organic acid.

Medicinal uses: The plant has demulcent, aphrodisiac, laxative and diuretic properties. It is used in treating fevers, gonorrhea, arthritis, toothache, boils, ulcers, diarrhea, piles and cough.

Flowering: Most of the year

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka.

***Acacia concinna* DC.**

Family: Mimosaceae



Local names: Bengali: Banritha; Gujarathi: Reetah; Hindi: Kochi; Kannada: Sheegeikai; Malayalam: Shikai; Sanskrit: Saptale; Tamil: Seekai; Telugu: Cheekaya.

Description: An extensive climbing shrub armed with many small hooked prickles having brown branches dotted with white markings. Leaves are of medium sized with many linear, unequal sided glabrous leaflets and has a large brownish wart like structure called gland on the middle of the leaf stalk. Flowers are in small rounded clusters with small white petals forming a bunch at the junction of the leaf joints. Fruits are linear shaped, thick, reddish brown coloured pods which are wrinkled when dry.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungles.

Parts used: Pods and leaves.

Composition: Alkaloid called saponin, malic acid, gum.

Medicinal uses: Decoction of the pods and leaves is used in the treatment of bilious affections, jaundice and skin diseases. Used while washing hair, it helps in the removal of dandruff.

Flowering: March to July.

Distribution: Throughout India, Malay Isles, China.

***Acacia farnesiana* Wild.**

Family: Mimosaceae

Local names: **Bengali:** Guyababula; **Gujarathi:** Jabbaval; **Hindi:** Vilayathi babul; **Kannada:** Kasthuri Jaali; **Malayalam:** Kariveelum. **Tamil:** Pikkaruvil; **Telugu:** Kempu cumma; **Sanskrit:** Arimaedah

Description: A small tree with slender zigzag branches marked with grey dots and has spines at the leaf joints. Leaves are having many small leaflets which are linear shaped with oblique base and pointed tip. Flowers are small, arranged in spherical clusters having bright yellow petals with pleasant odour. Fruits are slightly cylindrical, brownish coloured with smooth texture.

Habitat: Scrub jungle, sometimes planted near the roadside.

Parts used: Bark, leaves, gum, pods and flowers.

Composition: Oil contains benzaldehyde, salicylic acid, methyl-salicylate, benzyl alcohol aldehyde and essential oil. Pods contain good perfume, balsamic liquid.

Medicinal Uses: Bark and flowers have astringent and stimulating properties. Decoction of the bark is used in the bleeding of the gums. Tender leaves are used in gonorrhea. Oil is used as aphrodisiac.

Flowering: August to March.

Distribution: In tropical countries.

***Acacia leucophloea* willd.**

Family: Mimosaceae



Local names: **Bengali:** Safed babul; **Hindi:** Safed kikar; **Kannada:** Bilijaali; **Sanskrit:** Shvetha barbura; **Tamil:** Velvelam; **Telugu:** Tella tumma.

Description: A moderate sized tree with pale yellowish bark. Leaves are clustered with a cupshaped gland on each stalk and has linear to oblong shaped leaflets which are small, crowded together. Flowers are in small spherical clusters forming large bunches with small white petals. Fruits are flat, thin, slightly curved pale brown pods.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Bark.

Medicinal uses: Bark is astringent.

Flowering: January to February.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Achyranthus aspera* Linn.**

Family: Amarantaceae



Local names: Bengali: Apang; **English:** Prickly chaff flower; **Hindi:** Latjira; **Kannada:** Utharane; **Malayalam:** Katalati; **Sanskrit:** Apamarga; **Tamil:** Nayuruvi; **Telugu:** Uttaraene.

Description: An erect shrub with angular stem. Leaves are few, usually thick, elliptic to obovate in shape having blunt tip and soft hairs on both sides. Flowers are small greenish white on a long slender stalk arranged upside down with pointed tip. Fruits are oblong, acute, tipped, brown coloured.

Habitat: Human habitation, roadside, scrub jungle, waste places.

Parts used: Leaves, seeds and root.

Composition: Alkaline ash containing potash.

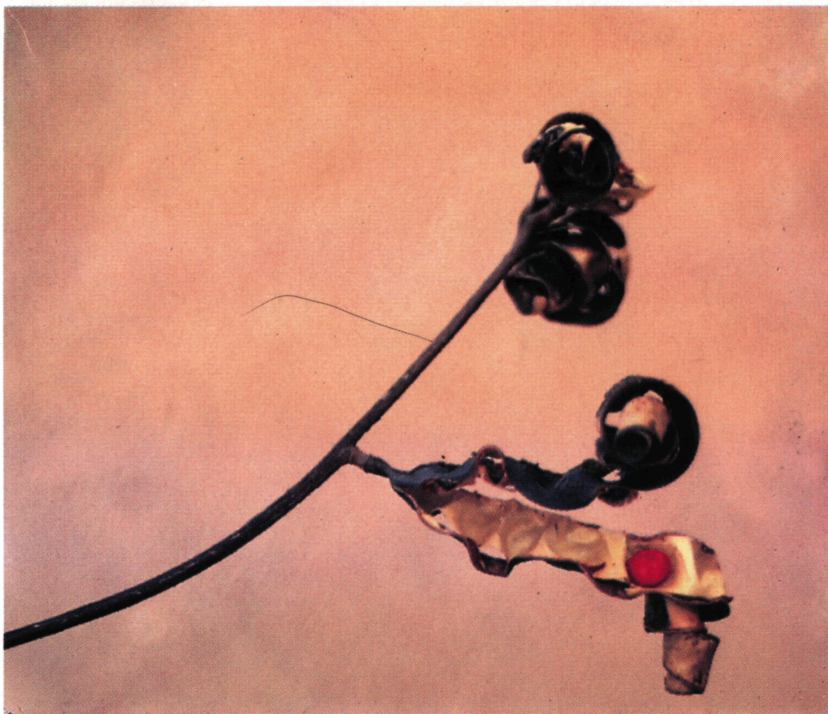
Medicinal uses: It is used in the treatment of renal dropsies, snakebites, diarrhea, dysentery, stomachache, bowel complaints, piles, boils, skin eruptions, bites of poisonous insects and nose bleeding.

Flowering: November to January.

Distribution: Throughout, India, Sri Lanka, Tropical Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

***Adenanthera pavonina* Linn.**

Family: Fabaceae



Local names: Bengali: Ranjan; Gujarathi: Hatrgumchi; Kannada: Aane gulagunji; Malayalam: Manjeti; Sanskrit: Kuchandana; Tamil: Manjadi; Telugu: Bandigurvina.

Description: A moderate sized smooth tree. Leaves are long on drooping branches with thin elliptic oblong shaped leaflets, having blunt tip and dark green coloured with unequal sided leafbase. Flowers are in large clusters at the ends of branches having pale yellow coloured petals. Fruits are long flat pods, curved, narrowed to the base, twisting spirally when matured with round, smooth, shining scarlet coloured seeds.

Habitat: Found planted as avenue tree or in gardens.

Parts used: Seeds, leaves, root and bark.

Medicinal uses: Seeds are used in the treatment of boils and inflammation. Leaves and bark are used to treat chronic rheumatism, gout, haematuria and haematemesis.

Flowering: March to May.

Distribution: India, Burma, Sri Lanka, Malay islands, China, Philippines.

***Adhatoda vasica* Nees.**

Family: Acanthaceae



Local names: Bengali: Adulsa; **English:** Malabar nut; **Hindi:** Adosa; **Kannada:** Aadusoge; **Malayalam:** Ataloetakam; **Sanskrit:** Vasaka; **Tamil:** Adhatoda.

Description: A very bushy shrub with many branches. Leaves are large elliptic to lanceolate in shape, dark green in colour above and pale green below having narrow leaf base. Flowers are in short, dense clusters with white petals which appear like a slightly bent tube with 5 spreading lobes. Fruits are oblong, slightly pointed capsule.

Habitat: Human habitation, roadside, often in cultivation.

Parts used: Leaves, roots, flowers and bark.

Composition: Essential oil, fat, resin, alkaloid called vasicine and an organic acid called adhatodic acid.

Medicinal uses: Expectorant, diuretic, antispasmodic and alternative. It is used in cough, chronic bronchitis, asthma, diarrhoea and dysentery.

Flowering: August to November.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, Singapore and Malaya.

***Adina cordifolia* Benth & Hook.**

Family: Rubiaceae



Local names: **Bengali:** Kali kadam; **Hindi:** Hardu; **Kannada:** Arashina thega; **Sanskrit:** Dharakadamba.

Description: A tree with straight trunk and horizontal branches having brownish grey, thick, grooved bark. Leaves are very broad, having heart shaped leaf base. Ovate to ear shaped short tip and very softly hairy at the under surface with broadly oblong shape topped leaf like structure called stipule in between the two leaf stalks joining at the stem. Flowers are many in spherical ball-like clusters with strong, stout, stalk and has yellow coloured petals. Fruits are very much softly haired capsules with two fruitlets.

Habitat: Deciduous forest.

Parts used: Bark.

Medicinal uses: Febrifuge and an antiseptic.

Flowering: June to September.

Distribution: India.

***Aegle marmelos* Corr.**

Family: Rutaceae



Local names: **English:** Bael fruit; **Gujarathi:** Bilvaphal; **Hindi:** Bael; **Kannada:** Bilpathre; **Malayalam:** Vilvam; **Sanskrit:** Bilva; **Tamil:** Vilvam; **Telugu:** Bilvamu.

Description: This is a small tree with strong, straight, sharp long spines. Leaves are 3 on a stalk, elliptic to lanceolate in shape having slightly serrated margin, middle leaflet has a long stalk and lateral leaflets have very small stalks. Flowers are small with 4 greenish white petals. Fruits are spherical, ball-like woody berry with yellowish or grey coloured rind and many seeds.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, human habitation and in cultivation.

Parts used: Fruit, root bark, leaves and flowers.

Composition: Pulp contains mucilage, pectin, sugar and tannin.

Medicinal uses: Fruit is used to treat constipation, chronic dysentery and dyspepsia. Leaves are used to relieve inflammation. The fruit is also used in treating diarrhea, vomiting and chronic gonorrhoea.

Flowering: April to May.

Distribution: India, Burma.

***Agave americana* Linn.**

Family: Agavaceae



Local names: Bengali: Jangli anarash; **English:** American Aloe; **Gujarathi:** Jangli kanvar; **Hindi:** Barakhawar; **Kannada:** Anekathale; **Malayalam:** Eroppakaita; **Sanskrit:** Karkala; **Tamil:** Anekatali; **Telugu:** Rakeshimatalu.

Description: A large shrub with stout and short stem. Leaves are very large, succulent, dull green in colour, lanceolate shaped with pointed tip. Closely arranged in clusters. Flowers are small white coloured on a huge, stumpy stalk emerging from the centre of the plant. Fruits are oval shaped slightly angular capsule.

Habitat: Rocky region, waste places, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Roots, leaves and gum

Composition: Sugar yielding alcohol; an inactive sugar Agarose and Saponins.

Medicinal uses: Roots are used in treating Syphilitic complaints. Sap is used in scrubby. Fresh juice is good as an ointment for bruises. Gum is used to treat toothache.

Flowering: December to March.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb.**

Family: Simarubaceae



Local names: Bengali: Maharukha; Gujarathi: Adusa; Hindi: Mahanimb; Kannada: Hiremara; Malayalam: Perumaram; Sanskrit: Modala Arclu; Tamil: Perumaruttu; Telugu: Peddamaru.

Description: A lofty tree growing straight with yellowish grey coloured bark. Leaves are large, crowded at the top, circularly arranged with variable leaflets which have unequal leaf base and toothed margin. Flowers are small in large bunches at the top with 5 spreading white petals. Fruits are thinly broad, lanceolate shaped tapering at both ends reddish brown, twisted near the base with one seed at the centre.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, often planted.

Parts used: Bark, leaves.

Composition: Ailantic acid.

Medicinal uses: Used as a relieving agent in bronchitis, asthma and dyspepsia,

Flowering: January to March.

Distribution: Throughout India, Queensland.

***Alangium lamarckii* Thwaites.**

Family: Alangiaceae



Local names: Bengali: Akar kanta; **English:** Sage leaved alangium; **Gujarathi:** Onkla; **Hindi:** Akola; **Kannada:** Ankole; **Malayalam:** Ankolam; **Sanskrit:** Ankota; **Tamil:** Ankolum; **Telugu:** Ankolamu.

Description: A small tree with light coloured bark. Leaves are very variable dark green coloured, narrowly oblong shaped with acute tip and smooth upper surface; softly hairy on the lower surface. Flowers are in small clusters with very soft hairy 5 to 10 white coloured petals which are curved backwards. Fruit is ovoid, purplish red coloured having faint vertical lines.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Root, root bark, seeds and leaves.

Composition: Alkaloid called alangine.

Medicinal uses: Root bark is an antidote for several poisons. It is also used in treating leprosy, syphilis, snakebite, diarrhea, skin diseases, fevers, dogbite, inflammation and in acute rheumatism.

Flowering: February to April.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, South China, Malaya and Philippines.

***Albizzia amara* Boivin & Roxb.**

Family: Mimosaceae



Local names: **Kannada:** Thugli; **Sanskrit:** Krishna sirish; **Tamil:** Thuringi.

Description: A moderate sized, much branched smooth tree. Leaves are small with warty structure called gland at the middle of the stalk and has linear to oblong shaped thin leaflets which are small and smooth. Flowers are small in spherical clusters at the leaf joints with yellow coloured petals. Fruits are thin, flat pods.

Habitat: Deciduous forests, scrub jungles.

Parts used: Pod, bark.

Composition: Saponin.

Medicinal uses: Used to relieve inflammation and to treat ulcers.

Flowering: April to June.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka and East tropical Africa.

***Albizzia lebbbeck* Benth.**

Family: Mimosaceae



Local Names: **Hindi:** Siris; **Kannada :** Dhodbaage; **Sanskrit:** Pitshirish; **Tamil:** Vaghai; **Telugu:** Dirisara.

Description: A large tree with pale coloured bark. Leaves are large with a large gland on the leaf stalk and have elliptic shaped, pale green coloured many leaflets having unequal sides and oblique base, with glands in between leaflets on the stalk. Flowers are in spherical heads with 5 small white, fragrant petals. Fruits are oblong shaped, thin, pale yellow coloured pod with shining smooth seeds.

Habitat:. Roadside, forest edges.

Parts Used: Leaves, bark.

Composition: Saponin.

Medicinal Uses: It is used in treating snakebite and scorpion sting.

Flowering: February to May.

Distribution:. Throughout tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa.

***Albizzia odoritissima* Benth.**

Family: Mimosaceae



Local names: Bengali: Siris; Hindi: Siris; Kannada: Bilvaara; Tamil: Karvaghe.

Description: A tall tree with dark coloured younger branches. Leaves are large with a warty gland on the leaf stalk and has oblong shaped with blunt tip leaflets which has very oblique leaf base. Flowers are fragrant, small and many in small spherical clusters with white petals. Fruit is a thin, smooth brown pod.

Habitat: Deciduous forests.

Parts used: Bark, leaves.

Medicinal uses: Tonic. It cures night blindness.

Flowering: April to June.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka.

***Andrographis paniculata* Nees**

Family: Acanthaceae



Local Names: **Bengali:** Kalamegh; **English:** King of Bitters; **Gujarathi:** Kiryato; **Hindi:** Mahatita; **Kannada:** Nelabevu; **Malayalam:** Nilavaepu; **Sanskrit:** Kirata; **Tamil:** Nelavembu; **Telugu:** Nelavemu.

Description: This is a small shrub with quadrangular stems. Leaves are thin, linear in shape with acute tip. Flowers are small, arranged on spreading pyramid shaped bunches. Petals are with 2 separate lobes, lower lobe 3 toothed, upper lobe 2 toothed, pale rose coloured and has a dark violet blotch at the upper lobe. Fruit is a slender linear capsule with acute tip. Seeds are yellowish brown in colour, with somewhat square shape and are many in each capsule.

Habitat: Found in open forest, scrub jungle and sometimes in cultivation.

Parts Used: Whole plant.

Composition: A bitter substance called Kalmeghin.

Medicinal Uses: Leaves of *Aristolochia indica* and fresh inner root bark of *Hemidesmus indicus* are made into an electuary, is used as tonic and alternative in syphilitic cachexia and foul syphilitic ulcers. The decoction of the leaves is very useful in treating intermittent and remittent fevers. Roots and leaves have stomachic, tonic, antipyretic and anthelmintic properties.

Flowering: November to December

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka.

***Annona reticulata* Linn.**

Family: Annonaceae



Local names: **Bengali:** Nona; **English:** Bull's heart; **Gujarathi:** Ramphal; **Hindi:** Lona; **Kannada:** Rama phala; **Tamil:** Ram sīta phalam; **Telugu:** Ram seeta pandu.

Description: A small tree with hairy young branches. Leaves are thin, oblong to lanceolate in shape, larger in size and has very smooth surface. Flowers with small stalks on the branches having pale greenish petals covered by soft hairs on both the surfaces. Fruits are heart shaped and yellow coloured which turns brownish when fully ripe having smooth, black coloured seeds.

Habitat: Human habitation.

Parts used: Bark, fruit, seeds and leaves.

Composition: Tannic acid.

Medicinal uses: Bark is used as astringent. Fruits are used in the treatment of diarrhea, dysentery and as vermifuge.

Flowering: June.

Distribution: Throughout India, Tropical America.

***Annona squamosa* Linn**

Family: Annonaceae



Local names: **English:** Custard apple; **Gujarathi:** Anusa; **Hindi:** Sitaphal; **Kannada:** Seethaphala; **Malayalam:** Sirpha; **Sanskrit:** Shubha; **Tamil:** Seetapalam; **Telugu:** Seetapandu.

Description: A small tree with dark brown bark. Leaves are lanceolate shaped with smooth and shining surface. Flowers are in singles on the branches with pale greenish 6 petals. Fruits are globose in shape with warty surfaces, bright green when young and gets blackened when ripe. Seeds are brownish black and smooth.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, human habitation in cultivation.

Parts used: Leaves, bark, root, seeds and fruit.

Composition: Oil, resin, alkaloid.

Medicinal uses: It is used as a vermicide and to treat malignant tumours, ulcers, to kill lice on cattle and worms in sores. It is also used in the treatment of diarrhea, dysentery and atonic dyspepsia.

Flowering: May to July.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Anogeissus latifolia* Wall**

Family: Combretaceae



Local Names: **English:** Ghati gum; **Hindi:** Bakla; **Tamil:** Vakkali

Description: An erect tree sometime reaching upto 60 feet with smooth light coloured bark having pale white blotches all over the tree. Leaves are alternately arranged, elliptic to oblong in shape having obtuse or sometimes notched tip, dull green in colour having smooth texture, mid line of the leaf is prominent and pink coloured. Flowers are small in dense clusters pale yellow to orange coloured. Fruits are small and many crowded together with acute tip, yellowish brown coloured.

Habitat: Found growing in deciduous forests and thorny forest.

Parts Used: Gum.

Medicinal Uses: Astringent. Gum is used in confectionery and the drug is used in scorpion sting and snakebite.

Flowering: November to May.

Distribution: Greater part of India, Sri Lanka.

***Argemone mexicana* Linn.**

Family: Papaveraceae



Local Names: Bengali: Shial kanta; **English:** Yellow thistle; **Gujarati:** Darudi; **Hindi:** Piladhatura; **Kannada:** Arashina ummatta; **Malayalam:** Ponnummatham; **Sanskrit:** Swarna Kshiri; **Tamil:** Kudiyotti; **Telugu:** Pichy kusuma chettu.

Description: A prickly herb growing upto 2 feet having yellow juice. Leaves are sessile with leaf base clasping the stem with white veins all over. The margin of the leaves are sharply toothed. Flowers are very showy with prickly stalk, having four to six bright yellow coloured petals in a cup-like form. Fruits are an oblong, prickly capsule with many blackish brown rounded seeds.

Habitat: Usually found growing along the roadsides, waste places and sometimes in cultivated fields.

Parts Used: Milky juice of the fresh plant, seeds, roots.

Composition: Leaves and fruits contain berberine and protopine alkaloids.

Medicinal Uses: Plant juice is diuretic, alterative, anodyne and hypnotic. The juice is used to treat malaria's fevers of a low chronic type, dropsy, jaundice, gonorrhea, leprosy and other skin diseases. Seeds are laxative, nauseate, emetic and demulcent. Oil is a powerful alterative. The yellow glutinous milky juice is used to relieve blisters, heal excoriation and indolent ulcers. Fresh root is bruised and applied to the parts stung by scorpions.

Flowering: All the year.

Distribution: Tropical America, but naturalized in most of the warm countries.

***Aristolochia indica* Linn.**

Family: Aristolochiaceae



Local Names: **English:** Indian Birthwort; **Gujarati:** Sapsan; **Hindi:** Isharmul; **Kannada:** Ishwari beru; **Malayalam:** Eeshvara muri; **Sanskrit:** Sunanda, Arkamula; **Tamil:** Perumaringu; **Telugu:** Ishveraveru.

Description: A shrubby twining plant with long and slender stem, woody at the base. Leaves are very variable, broad to narrow, linear-oblong to obovate in shape with wavy margins having rounded to straight base where the leaf stalk joins. Flowers are few in a bunch at the joint with pale greenish white coloured petals on a cylindrical tube of trumpet shaped mouth. Fruit is a brown globose-oblong capsule opening from below upwards having 6 valves. After dehiscing the fruit appears like a hanging purse. Seeds are flat and oval in shape.

Habitat: Found in open area of the forest, deciduous forests, scrub jungle.

Parts Used: Root, stem and leaves.

Composition: Contains an aromatic oil and alkaloid

Medicinal Uses: Used both internally and externally, the root is a valuable antidote to snakebite and to bites of poisonous insects. It is also used in treating white leprosy and dropsy. It is used as a carminative in diarrhoea and various forms of bowel complaints.

Flowering: November to December.

Distribution: All over India, Ceylon.

***Asparagus racemosus* Willd.**

Family: Liliaceae



Local Names: **Bengali:** Satamuli; **Gujarati:** Satavar; **Hindi:** Satavari; **Kannada:** Haralu makkala Thai beru; **Malayalam:** Shatavali; **Sanskrit:** Shathavari; **Tamil:** Kilavari; **Telugu:** Phillitaga.

Description: This is an extensively branched, spinous climbing shrub with many tuberous roots. Leaves are slender, small, linear in shape having a stiff pointed tip, pale green in colour. Flowers are small, white coloured and fragrant in a simple cluster. Fruit is a globose berry, red when ripe.

Habitat: It is found in deciduous forest, thickets and scrub jungles.

Parts Used: Roots and leaves.

Composition: Large amount of saccharine and mucilage.

Medicinal Uses: Root is antidiarrhoetic, refrigerant, diuretic, and dysenteric and aphrodisiac. It is also used in chronic colic and dysentery. Root boiled with oil is used in various skin diseases. It is also used in treating rheumatism. The juice obtained from this plant, and mixed with milk is useful in the treatment of gonorrhea.

Flowering: September to November.

Distribution: Throughout West Peninsular India, Java.

***Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.**

Family: Meliaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Nin; Gujarathi: Limba; English: Neem; Kannada: Kahi Bevu; Malayam: Veppu; Sanskrit: Vembaka; Tamil: Vembu; Telugu: Vepa.

Description: A large tree with a straight trunk. Leaves are crowded near the ends of the branches and has smaller leaflets which are lanceolate or sometimes falcate in shape having long tip and serrated margins, smooth on both surfaces. Flowers are small, white, fragrant in branched clusters. Fruits are oblong smooth having one seed.

Habitat: Found as an avenue tree and in cultivation around human habitats and near dry forests.

Parts Used: All parts of the plant.

Composition: The bark, gum, leaves and seeds contain bitter alkaloid called margosine.

Medicinal Uses: The oil extracted is used in the treatment of leprosy, eczema, ringworm and scabies. Root, bark and fruits are astringent, tonic and also vermifuge. Fruit has purgative, emollient and anthelmintic properties. Flowers are stimulant and stomachic. Decoction from the bark is used in treating fevers. The oil is also used as a local stimulant, insecticide and antiseptic.

Flowering: February to May.

Distribution: Persia and in some parts of India.

***Bambusa arundinacea* Retz.**

Family: Poaceae



Local names: **English:** Bamboo; **Hindi:** Bans; **Kannada:** Bidhiru; **Malayalam:** Moongil; **Sanskrit:** Vansa; **Tamil:** Mangal; **Telugu:** Bonga.

Description: A tall plant with green coloured, stout, cylindrical smooth stem having many joints with broad sheath like structures on the joints. Leaves are linear shaped with pointed tip arranged closely on the yellow coloured stiff, leaf stalk and has a prominent veins on the surface. Flowers are small pale white coloured on a long bunch, flowering once in its life time. Fruits are oblong shaped small grains.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Inner part of the stem, leaves, young shoots, seeds and roots.

Composition: Silica, hydrates of silicic acid, peroxide of iron, potash and lime.

Medicinal uses: It is used to dislodge worms from ulcers. It is also used in the treatment of leprosy, fever, haemoptysis, threadworm infections, cough, asthma, snakebite and fractures.

Flowering: Once in its life time.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Bauhinia purpurea* Linn**

Family: Caesalpinaceae



Local names: Kanchan; **Bengali:** Raktha kanchan; **Hindi:** Koliar; **Kannada:** Kaadu mandhara; **Tamil:** Mandarch.

Description: A small woody tree with drooping, dark branches. Leaves are broader, 2 lobed which are round and green having smooth surface above and covered by soft white hairs below, with heart shaped leaf base. Flowers are few in clusters at the top of the branches with broad, violet petals having white blotches. Fruits are woody, flat and brown coloured pods.

Habitat: Deciduous forest.

Parts used: Bark, root, flowers.

Medicinal uses: Bark is astringent. Root has carminative and flowers laxative properties.

Flowering: September to February.

Distribution: Throughout India, China.

***Bauhinia vahlii* Wight and Arn.**

Family: Caesalpinaceae



Local names: Bengali: Chehur; Hindi: Jallaur; Kannada: Arise; Tamil: Adda.

Description: A large woody climber with very much coiled tendrils having brownish coloured soft hairs on the younger stems. Leaves are broadly ovate to orbicular in shape having 2 lobes at the top with a broad notch in the middle having heart shaped base and is covered by brownish soft hairs at the lower surface. Flowers are in clusters with white petals. Fruits are woody, brownish coloured, flat, large pods.

Habitat: Moist deciduous forest.

Parts used: Seeds and leaves.

Medicinal uses: Seeds are tonic and aphrodisiac. Leaves are demulcent and mucilaginous.

Flowering: April.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Boerhaavia diffusa* Linn.**

Family: Nyctaginaceae



Local names: Bengali: Gandhapurna; **English:** Spreading hogweed; **Gujarathi:** Vakha-khaparo; **Hindi:** Gadhaparna; **Kannada:** Balavadike; **Malayalam:** Talutama; **Sanskrit:** Punarnava; **Tamil:** Mukkaratai; **Telugu:** Attamamidi.

Description: This is a spreading herb with branched, slender creeping stems often purplish in colour. Leaves are of two sizes at each node, larger and smaller, broadly ovate in shape with round tip having smooth surface and has leaf margins pink coloured. Flowers are very small, on short stalks forming a cluster, petals having 5 dark pink colour lobes. Fruits are small, 5 ridged and is covered by sticky glandular hairs.

Habitat: Open places, human habitation, roadsides.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Composition: Alkaloid called punarnavine.

Medicinal uses: The plant has stomachic, laxative, diuretic and emetic properties. It is used in the treatment of edema, anemia, heart diseases, cough, kidney stones, rheumatism and eye diseases.

Flowering: November to February.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, Tropical and sub tropical Asia, Africa and America.

***Bombax malabaricum* DC.**

Family: Bombacaceae



Local names: **Bengali:** Shimul; **English:** Silk cotton tree; **Hindi:** Shimal; **Kannada:** Boorugadha mara; **Malayalam:** Mullulavamarum; **Sanskrit:** Rakta Shalmali; **Tamil:** Mulilavan; **Telugu:** Mundlabooruga chettu;

Description: A tall tree with straight trunk having greyish coloured bark covered with hard, pointed conical prickles. Leaves are large with 3 to 7 lanceolate to oval shaped leaflets having pointed tip. Flowers are many, clustered at the end of the bunches, appear before the new leaves and has 5 large, showy and thick bright red petals which curl towards outside. Fruits are ovoid in shape with 5 partition and many ovoid shaped seeds in it with silky white hairs.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, human habitation.

Parts used: Root, flowering stalk, juice, bark and fruit.

Composition: Gum, fat and albuminoids.

Medicinal uses: Juice is used for treating inflammations, dropsy, gonorrhea and diabetes. Ashes of the flower stalk is useful in the treatment of spleen enlargement.

Flowering: February to March.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Boswellia serrata* Roxb.**

Family: Burseraceae



Local names: **Hindi:** Luban; **Sanskrit:** Shallaki

Description: A moderate sized tree having ash coloured peeling off bark. Leaves are large, having oval to lanceolate shaped leaflets with blunt tip, unequal side and round base. Flowers are in elongated short bunches having 5 pale white coloured petals. Fruit is a three sided drupe.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Oil.

Composition: Essential oil.

Medicinal uses: Oil has diaphoretic, diuretic and emmenagogue properties.

Flowering: February to April

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Bridelia retusa* Spreng.**

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Local names: **Hindi:** Asan; **Kannada:** Mullu honne; **Tamil:** Mullu vengai.

Description: A moderate sized tree having grey coloured bark with spines on the younger branches. Leaves are elliptic shaped, rough textured, bright green colour with prominent veins. Flowers are in dense clusters having 5 greenish yellow coloured tinged with red petals and sepals. Fruits are fleshy, purplish black coloured drupes on enlarged sepals.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Leaves.

Medicinal uses: Leaves have astringent property. The tender leaves are good diet for cattle.

Flowering: May to October.

Distribution: Throughout India, Srilanka.

Buchnanian lanzan Spreng.

Family: Anacardiaceae.



Local names: **Hindi:** Piyaar; **Sanskrit:** Piyala.

Description: A tree with straight dark coloured trunk. Leaves are broadly oblong shaped, rough, with blunt tip having smooth upper surface and slightly hairy lower surface. Flowers are small on pyramid shaped bunch having 5 pale white coloured petals. Fruits are oblong shaped black drupes with hard seeds.

Habitat: Deciduous forest.

Parts used: Fruit, seeds, gum, roots and leaves.

Medicinal uses: It is used to treat glandular swellings, itch, pimples and boils.

Flowering: January to March.

Distribution: Hotter and drier parts of India.

***Butea frondosa* Roxb. & Koen.**

Family: Fabaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Palas; **English:** Bastard teak; **Gujarathi:** Khakara; **Hindi:** Palas; **Kannada:** Muthugadha mara; **Malayalam:** Pilacham; **Sanskrit:** Palasa; **Tamil:** Palasam; **Telugu:** Paladulu.

Description: An erect tree with irregular branches having ash coloured rough bark. Leaves are three together with long leaf stalk and broadly obovate leaflets, pale green coloured and has rough surface. The lateral leaflets are smaller than the middle leaflet. Flowers are very much clustered having orange coloured petals which are beaked, slightly curved tube like structures. Fruits are oblong shaped pods thickened at the joints.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts Used: Gum, seeds, flowers, bark and leaves.

Composition: Gallic acids and Kinotannic in gum. Leaves contain a glucoside.

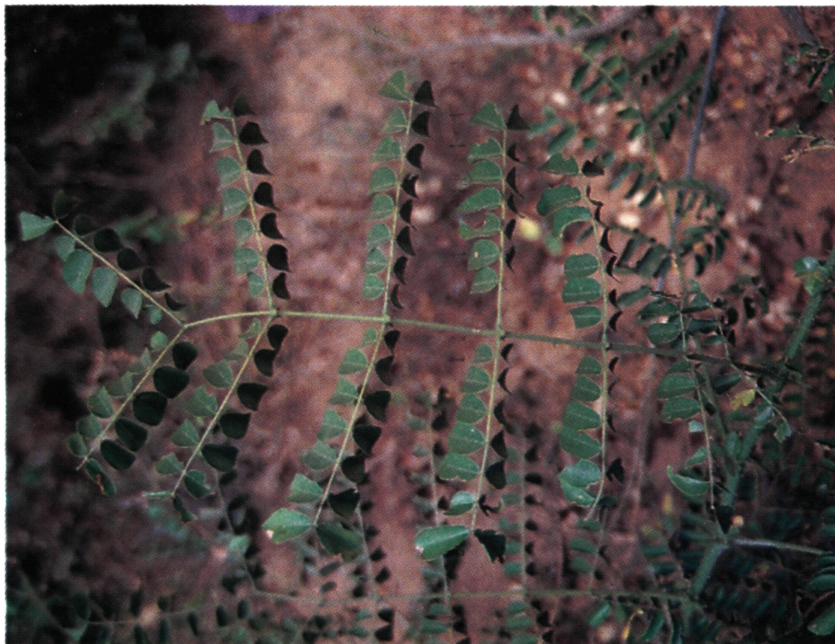
Medicinal Uses: It is used in treating diarrhea, dysentery, inflammation, ringworm's, herpes, pimples, boils, piles, snakebite, cold and cough.

Flowering: February to March.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka.

***Caesalpinia bonducella* Fleming**

Family: Caesalpiniaceae



Local Names: **English:** Molucca bean; **Hindi:** Katkaranj; **Kannada:** Gajjuga; **Malayalam:** Kalanchikuru; **Sanskrit:** Latakaranja; **Tamil:** Gajega; **Telugu:** Gatchkaya.

Description: A large climber with greyish coloured hairy branches covered with hooks and yellow coloured hard prickles. Leaves are very large with prickly leaf stalk and has many elliptical shaped glabrous leaflets. Flowers are in clusters at the top of the branches with yellow coloured petals. Fruits are oblong shaped covered by slender prickles and has grey coloured, smooth somewhat spherical shaped seeds.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle, roadside.

Parts Used: Seeds, root, bark and leaves.

Composition: Bitter principle called natin, Bonducin.

Medicinal Uses: It is used in treating intermittent fevers, asthma, gum boils, hydrocele, swellings, leprosy and rheumatism. Nuts and root bark have antiperiodic, antispasmodic, bitter tonic and anthelmintic properties.

Flowering: July to September.

Distribution: Throughout India and other tropical countries.

Calotropis gigantea
Family: Asclepiadaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Akanda; **English:** Gigantic Swallowwort; **Gujarati:** Akado; **Hindi:** Madar; **Kannada:** Ekkadha gida; **Malayalam:** Erikka; **Sanskrit:** Arka; **Tamil:** Yercum; **Telugu:** Mandaramu.

Description: This is a common shrub with milky latex, growing upto 10 feet. It has greyish white coloured stem and long branches. The leaves are broad and oval in shape having ashy green colour, arranged opposite to each other by clasping the stem. Flowers are arranged in clusters, pale violet to white in colour with 5 petals, very showy, centrally with a dark violet or white coloured conical showy structure called “corona”. Fruits are in pairs, oblong in shape, with pointed tip, rupturing when dry. Seeds are surrounded by cotton like fibres, which carries them to longer distance for better distribution.

Habitat: It is found in waste places and roadsides.

Parts Used: Roots, root-bark, leaves, milky latex and flowers.

Composition: Various principles of the Calotropis bark and sap are :Madar Albania, Madar fluavil, closely resembling the alban and fluavil found in gutta-percha; black acid resin; yellow bitter resins; Akundarin and Calotropin. The root bark does not contain alkaloids.

Medicinal Uses: This drug has an actions similar to digitalis on the heart. The drug is also used in treating leprosy, constitutional syphilis, dysentery, diarrhoea and chronic rheumatism. The root bark is used in treating skin diseases, elephantiasis and enlargement of abdominal viscera like spleen. It is also used to treat intestinal worms and cough. It is also used in the treatment of piles, earache, asthma, toothache, hydrocele and scorpion-bite. The bark is used as a medicine for the treatment of neurodermatitis and syphilis, and the leaves are used as a poultice.

Flowering: Flowers almost throughout the year.

Distribution: India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, tropical Africa.

***Canthium parviflorum* Lamk.**

Family: Rubiaceae



Local names: **Kannada:** Kare; **Malayalam:** Kandangari; **Tamil:** Karai; **Telugu:** Balusu.

Description: A rigid stout shrub with many branches covered by sharp, straight spines. Leaves are ovate in shape having very shining and smooth surface . Flowers are small, yellowish, many on small clusters and has 4 petals. Fruit is an oblong drupe which is yellow when ripe.

Habitat: Scrub jungle, deciduous forest.

Parts used: Leaves, root.

Medicinal uses: It has anthelmintic properties. It is also used to treat fevers.

Flowering: April to May.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka.

***Capparis zeylanica* Linn.**

Family: Capparidaceae

Local names: Bengali: Kalu kera; Hindi: Govindaphal; Kannada: Jharta; Tamil: Anthundikai.

Description: A much-branched shrub with smooth stem. Leaves are rough in texture, broadly lanceolate shaped with pointed tip and has short curved thorns at the base of the leaf stalk. Flowers are at the leaf joint with 4 white petals. Fruits are ovoid shaped, bright scarlet coloured berry with many seeds.

Habitat: Scrub jungle, deciduous forest.

Parts used: Leaves, flowers.

Medicinal uses: It is both a sedative and a diuretic.

Flowering: February to April.

Distribution: India.

***Cardiospermum halicacabum* Linn.**

Family: Sapindaceae



Local names: Bengali: Nayaphataki; **English:** Balloon vine; **Gujarathi:** Karodio; **Hindi:** Kanphata; **Kannada:** Agniballi; **Malayalam:** Ulinja; **Sanskrit:** Jyothishmathi; **Tamil:** Moddacootan; **Telugu:** Buddakakara.

Description: A climbing herb with slender smooth branches. Leaves are broad with many lanceolate leaflets. Flowers are small, a few in number (with four white petals) on a coiled wiry tendril. Fruit is a capsule with short stalk and bladder like thin cover having black seeds with small white heart shaped marking on them.

Habitat: Human habitation, hedges.

Parts used: Root, leaves and seeds.

Composition: Essential oil, saponin.

Medicinal uses: It is used in the treatment of rheumatism, nervous diseases, piles, chronic bronchitis, earache and snakebite.

Flowering: December to February.

Distribution: India and other tropical countries.

***Careya arborea* roxb.**

Family: Myrtaceae



Local names: Gujarathi: Vakumbha; Hindi: Kumbi; Kannada: Kaulu; Malayalam: Peelam; Sanskrit: Kumbi; Tamil: Pailacputatammi; Telugu: Dudippi.

Description: This is a moderate sized tree with thick, grey, rough bark. Leaves are broadly ovate in shape with blunt tip, narrowing towards the base, thick and smooth in texture, reddish when dry. Flowers are yellowish white with 4 elliptic shaped petals. Fruit is a spherical, green, smooth berry appearing like a big guava.

Habitat: Rocky region, scrub jungle, deciduous forest.

Parts used: Bark, fruit, flowers and juice.

Composition: Tannin.

Medicinal uses: In the treatment of snakebite, ulcers, healing wound, cough, cold, boils, abscesses and in dysentery.

Flowering: March to April.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka.

***Cassia auriculata* Linn.**

Family: Caesalpiniaceae



Local Names: **English:** Mature tea tree; **Gujarathi:** Awal; **Hindi:** Tarwar; **Kannada** : Taravadha gida; **Malayalam:** Avara, Ponnnaviram; **Tamil:** Avarai; **Telugu:** Tangedu.

Description: A tall much branched shrub with smooth reddish brown bark. Leaves having a gland between each pairs of leaflets. Leaflets are small, oblong to obovate in shape and has two ear shaped structures at the junction of the leaf stalk . Flowers are many in a bunch at the top with bright yellow coloured five petals . Fruits are flat, thin, papery, oblong pale brown pods.

Habitat: In open areas, roadside, scrub jungle and forest openings.

Parts Used: Root, leaves, flowers, bark and seeds.

Composition: Bark contain tannin.

Medicinal Uses: Seeds are used in the treatment of diabetes. A fine powder or paste of decorticated seeds is used to treat ophthalmia or conjunctivitis. Bark is astringent and tonic. Root decoction is used as alterative.

Flowering: January to July.

Distribution: India and Sri Lanka.

***Cassia fistula* Linn.**
Family: Caesalpinaceae



Local Names: **Bengali:** Sonalu; **English:** Indian Laburnum; **Gujarathi:** Garmala; **Hindi:** Sonhali; **Kannada:** Kakkemara; **Malayalam:** Konna; **Sanskrit:** Suvarnaka; **Tamil:** Konai; **Telugu:** Raelachettu.

Description: A moderate sized tree with pale grey smooth bark when young and darker when old. Leaves are long with 4 to 8 pairs of leaflets, which are ovate to oblong in shape having many prominent veins on the surface. Flowers are in long hanging bunches, bright yellow in colour. Fruits are 1 to 2 feet long hanging pods, which are cylindrical, straight, green colour when young, brownish black when matured with many flat seeds arranged like a pile of coins.

Habitat: Found growing in deciduous forest, scrub jungle and roadside.

Parts Used: Pulp, root bark, flowers, pods, leaves and roots.

Composition: Oil extracted from fruit contains butyric acid. Pulp consists of sugar, gum, and gluten.

Medicinal Uses: Pulp of pod is laxative and is considered to be a good application for gout, rheumatism and snakebite. Root is useful in fever, heart diseases and biliousness. Pulp, root bark, seeds and leaves possess purgative properties. Root acts as purgative, tonic and febrifuge. Fruit is cathartic. Paste made from leaves is used in treating ringworm infections.

Flowering: March to May.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, Malaya, China and Burma.

***Cassia mimosoides* Linn.**

Family: Caesalpinaceae

Description: A small herb with spreading stem. Leaves are small on slender stalk with many small leaflets closely arranged, overlapping on one another, linear in shape having unequal sides. Flowers are small, mostly single with 5 yellow coloured petals. Fruits are linear shaped, flat pods with flat, brown coloured shining seeds.

Habitat: Forest openings, moist places, scrub jungles.

Parts used: Roots.

Medicinal uses: Roots are used to treat spasms of stomach.

Flowering: October to December.

Distribution: Throughout India, Srilanka and other tropical countries.

***Cassia tora* Linn.**
Family: Caesalpiniaceae

Local names: **Hindi:** Chakunda; **Kannada:** Chagache; **Malayalam:** Takara; **Sanskrit:** Chakramarda; **Tamil:** Ushittagarai; **Telugu:** Tagirsia.

Description: A small herb with fetid smell. Leaves are having a conical gland on the leaf stalk and has 3 pairs of ovate shaped, thin leaflets with oblique base. Flowers are crowded at the leaf joints with 5 yellow coloured spreading petals. Fruits are curved, thin pods with rhomboid shaped seeds.

Habitat: Roadside, waste places, human habitation.

Parts used: Leaves, seeds and roots.

Composition: Glucoside.

Medicinal uses: It is used in treating skin diseases, leprosy, psoriasis, itch, ulcers, gout, ring worm infection and snakebite.

Flowering: November to December.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka and Tropical countries.

***Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don**
Family: Apocynaceae



Local names: Hindi: Shada-phul; **Kannada:** Sadha pushpa; **Telugu:** Billa gonneru.

Description: A much-branched herb with smooth grey stem having milky latex. Leaves are shining green, elliptic in shape with narrow base and blunt tip. Flowers are in bunches at the end of the branches with 5 rose or white coloured petals having a slender long tube below. Fruits are a pair of slender, linear shaped follicles covered by soft hairs.

Habitat: Human habitation, roadside.

Parts used: Flowers and leaves.

Composition: Vincristin and Vinblastin.

Medicinal uses: It is used to treat leucoderma , cancer, wasp sting and scorpion sting.

Flowering: Throughout the year.

Distribution: Tropical countries.

***Ceropegia tuberosa* Roxb.**

Family: Asclepiadaceae



Local Names: **Kannada:** Bachchamanda, Bitharige; **Tamil:** Manda.

Description: This is a milky twining smooth herb having many small root knobs at the root. Leaves are thin, ovate in shape, smooth with rounded leaf base. Flowers are in small clusters at the leaf joints having greenish tube which is broad at the top and base with petals converging together at the top, coloured violet purple inside. Fruits are cylindrical, sharp tipped, smooth follicles with ovate, flattened seeds.

Habitat: Found growing in deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts Used: Roots.

Composition: Roots tubers contain starch, sugar, gum, an alkaloid called ceropegine.

Medicinal Uses: Tubers are used as tonic and for increasing digestive power.

Flowering: August to November.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Chloroxylon swietenia* DC**

Family: Meliaceae



Local names: Hindi: Bhivia; Kannada: Bitle; Tamil: Vammay.

Description: A moderate sized tree with corky, yellowish, grooved bark. Leaves are long with oblong, smooth, blunt tipped small leaflets. Flowers are in bunches which are shorter than leaves with 5 ovate shaped petals. Fruits are oblong shaped and acute tipped smooth capsules.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Bark.

Composition: Alkaloid called Chloroxylonine, chloroxyline.

Medicinal uses: Treatment of skin diseases.

Flowering: March to April.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka.

Cissampelos pereira Linn.

Family: Menispermaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Akanandi; **English:** Velvet leaf; **Gujarathi:** Karandhis; **Hindi:** Nirbisi, Akanadi; **Kannada:** Padvali; **Sanskrit:** Vriddhakarnika; **Tamil:** Appatta; **Telugu:** Pata.

Description: A climbing herb with soft hairy branches. Leaves are ear shaped or kidney-shaped, slightly broader than long with heart shaped base, softly hairy on both surfaces when young. Leaf stalk is long and attached to the leaf slightly above the base of the leaf. Flowers are small, pale yellow coloured, in somewhat drooping clusters at the leaf joint with small ear shaped leafy structured called bracts. Fruit is a sub-globose, hairy red drupe.

Habitat: Found commonly growing in scrub jungles, deciduous forests and plantations.

Parts Used: Root, bark and leaves.

Composition: Cissampeline, Sepeerine, Bebeerine.

Medicinal Uses: Used in the treatment of fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, dropsy and nephritis. The decoction of the root is used as a diuretic in the treatment of acute and chronic cystitis and urinary diseases. Root is applied externally as a treatment in snakebites and scorpion sting. Leaves and root pastes are used in treating sores, sinuses and itches.

Flowering: July to September.

Distribution: America, tropical Asia and south Africa.

***Clematis gouriana* Roxb.**

Family: Ranunculaceae



Local Names: Hindi : Morvel; Sanskrit: Laghukarni.

Description: A large climbing herb with grooved, brown coloured stem. Leaves are larger with ovate shaped leaflets having toothed margin, round base and has clear marking of veins on the shining upper surface. Flowers are small in a drooping cluster with 4 greenish white petals. Fruit are ovoid shaped achenes with long white hairs.

Habitat: Edges of deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts Used: Juice.

Composition:

Medicinal Uses: It is used as a vesicant, and in the treatment of snakebite and fever.

Flowering: October to January.

Distribution: India, Java, Philippines.

***Clerodendron serratum* Spreng.**

Family: Verbenaceae



Local Names: **22Bengali:** Bmanhati; **Hindi:** Bharangi; **Kannada:** Nirvisha, Garuda Pathaala; **Malayalam:** Cheruteku; **Sanskrit:** Bhargi; **Tamil:** Cheruteku.

Description: It is a shrub growing upto 8 feet high. The stem is angular and not much branched. Leaves are large with thick stalk, elliptic in shape, having pointed tip and serrated margins. Leaves are arranged mostly in clusters on the stem, or opposite to each other. Flowers numerous and showy arranged in a pyramid like clusters of about 6 inch long. The flower has 5 pale blue petals, the larger lower petal dark bluish-purple and a long tube below. Stamens are long and white protruding out of the flower. Fruit is broadly oval with 4 seeds of which 1 to 3 will be abortive.

Habitat: Seen in scrub jungles and deciduous forests.

Parts Used: Mainly roots.

Composition: Alkaloid.

Medicinal Uses: Root is used in the form of decoction as a remedy in asthma, bronchitis and other catarrhal infections of the lungs. The drug is also used to treat snakebite and fever.

Flowering: August to September.

Distribution: More or less throughout India and Sri Lanka.

Cocculus villosus DC.
Family: Menispermaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Huyer; Gujarati: Patalagalori; Hindi: Farid bel; Kannada: Dhaagadi; Sanskrit: Patalagarudi; Tamil: Kattukkodi; Telugu: Chipuru tige.

Description: A straggling, scandent shrub with young stem softly hairy. Leaves are ovate to triangular in shape, sometimes slightly 3 lobed, older leaves are dark green and younger leaves dull green covered by soft hairs on both the surfaces. Flowers are small in short slender bunches at the leaf joints with pale green coloured petals. Fruits are spherical shaped drupe.

Habitat: Deciduous forests, scrub jungle, roadside.

Parts Used: Roots and leaves.

Composition: Resin and two principles with alkaloid properties.

Medicinal Uses: It is used to treat eczema, acute gonorrhoea, chronic rheumatism and stomach ache.

Flowering: December to February.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Cochlospermum gossypium* DC.**

Family: Bixaceae



Local Names: **English:** Golden silk cotton; **Hindi:** Pilikapas; **Kannada:** Arashina booraga; **Malayam:** Shimaepunji; **Tamil:** Kattilavan; **Telugu:** Adaviburuga.

Description: A small tree with ash coloured smooth bark. Leaves crowded at the end of the branches, 3 to 5 lobed, smooth on the upper surface and covered with whitish smooth hairs at the lower surface of young leaves. Flowers very showy and large, bright yellow coloured in clusters, appears before the leaves. Fruit is a long obovoid capsule with seeds covered by silky white hairs.

Habitat: Rocky places, scrub jungles, deciduous forest and often-planted near temples.

Parts Used: Leaves and gum obtained from the tree trunk.

Composition: Seeds contain oil and saccharine matter.

Medicinal Uses: Gum is demulcent and astringent. It is also used in treating cough, hoarse throat, diarrhoea and dysentery.

Flowering: February to April.

Distribution: Drier parts of India.

***Corallocarpus epigaeus* C. B. Clarke**

Family: Cucurbiaceae



Local names: **Hindi:** Akasgaddah;**Kannada:**Patalgaruda **Sanskrit:** Pathalagaruda;**Tamil:** Akash garudand.

Description: A tendril climber with large turnip shaped roots and zigzag stem. Leaves are broad, ear shaped, light green coloured, having heart shaped base, sometimes 3 to 5 lobed having serrate margins. Flowers are small in clusters with 5 greenish yellow coloured petals. Fruits are ellipsoid, green coloured with faint white lines and has a pointed, elongated beak, turns red when ripe.

Habitat: Scrub jungle, Deciduous forest, and rocky patches.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Composition: Bitter principle called bryonin.

Medicinal uses: It is used to treat dysentery and snakebite.

Flowering: June to August.

Distribution: India, Srilanka.

***Corchorus capsularis* Linn.**

Family: Tiliaceae

Local names: **Bengali:** Tita-pat, Pat; **English:** Jute; **Hindi:** Pat; **Kannada:** Senabu; **Sanskrit:** Nadika; **Tamil:** Pirattikirai; **Telugu:** Parinta.

Description: A tall herb having smooth stem and branches. Leaves are lanceolate shaped having acute tip and smooth surface with serrated margin and has two slender thread-like structure at the base of the leaf. Flowers are small in the leaf joints having yellow petals. Fruits are spherical shaped, ridged capsule with 5 chambers.

Habitat: Roadside, waste places, human habitation.

Parts used: Leaves and seeds.

Composition: Capsularin, Corchorin.

Medicinal uses: It is used to treat atonic dyspepsia, liver disorders, chronic cystitis, gonorrhea, dysentery and fevers.

Flowering: September.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka.

Cordia myxa Linn.
Family: Boraginaceae



Local names: Bengali: Buhul; Hindi: Chokargond; Kannada: Challe hannu; Tamil: Naruvali.

Description: A moderate sized tree with dark coloured grooved bark. Leaves are broadly ovate with blunt tip having smooth surface with slightly heart shaped leaf base and 3 prominent veins towards the middle from the base of the leaf. Flowers are in clusters at the top or at the leaf joint having 5 white lobes from a tube at the base. Fruit is an ovoid shaped pinkish coloured shining drupe on saucer shaped 5-10 lobed sepals which is the part of the flower.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Fruits, bark.

Medicinal uses: It is a mild tonic. It is also used to treat snakebite.

Flowering: March to April.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, Egypt, Tropical Australia.

***Crotalaria retusa*.L**

Family: Fabaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Bil-jhunjhun; Hindi:Gagri; Kannada: Dhingala; Tamil: Potagallygista.

Description: A robust shrub with smooth branches. Leaves are oblong in shape with notched tip having smooth surface above and hairy beneath. Flowers are many in straight, long bunch. Petals are bright yellow with few brownish purple lines. Fruit is an oblong pod having many seeds.

Habitat: Found growing near road side, human habitation and scrub jungle.

Composition: Alkaloid.

Medicinal Uses: Used to treat patients with scabies and impetigo.

Flowering: November to February.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, China, Malaya, North Australia and Tropical Africa.

***Curculigo orchioides* Gaertn.**

Family: Amaryllidaceae

Local names: **English:** Black musali; **Hindi:** Musalikand; **Kannada:** Nela thaale; **Malayalam:** Nelapana kilangu; **Sanskrit:** Hemapushpi; **Tamil:** Nilappanaik kizhangu; **Telugu:** Naelatadi chettu.

Description: A small herb with stout long root. Leaves are linear shaped, long, with parallel veins giving it the structure of Arecanut seedling leaf. Flowers are from the base of the leaf, usually single with 6 bright yellow radially arranged petals. Fruits are slender capsule with 1-4 black seeds.

Habitat: Open places, forest openings.

Parts used: Roots.

Composition: Resin, tannin, mucilage, fat and starch.

Medicinal uses: It is used in treating dysuria, gonorrhea, menorrhagia, leucorrhoea, piles, asthma, jaundice, diarrhea and scorpion bites.

Flowering: August to November.

Distribution: India, Java.

***Cynodon dactylon* Pers.**

Family: Poaceae



Local names: **Bengali:** Durba; **English:** Bermuda grass; **Hindi:** Dhoorva; **Kannada:** Garike hullu; **Malayalam:** Karuka pullu; **Sanskrit:** Dhoorwa; **Tamil:** Aruvam pullu; **Telugu:** Garike.

Description: A grass with slender, creeping stem. Leaves are narrow, linear in shape with pointed tip having smooth surface, fresh leaves usually crowded at the top of the stems. Flowers very small oblong shaped, purplish green in colour, arranged on slender long stalks arranged 2 to 6 together on a common slender, long stalk. Fruits are slender small grains.

Habitat: Roadside, human habitation and scrub jungle.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Medicinal uses: It is used in haemoturesis, vomiting, in bleeding, dropsy, chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, syphilis, piles and scorpion sting.

Flowering: December to March.

Distribution: Throughout India, Burma, Sri Lanka and most of the warmer countries.

***Daemia extensa* R. Br.**

Family: Asclepiadaceae



Local names: Bengali: Chagulbanti; Gujarathi: Nagaladudheli; Hindi: Utran; Kannada: Kuntigena gida; Malayalam: Veliparitte; Sanskrit: Phala kankak; Tamil: Uttamani; Telugu: Jittupaku.

Description: A twining herb with milky latex. Leaves are thin, broadly ovate, covered by soft hairs on both sides, pale green in colour having incurved leaf base. Flowers are greenish yellow in small clusters having 5 petals. Fruits are 2 reflexed lanceolate, follicles beak tipped covered by soft spines all over.

Habitat: Roadside, deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Leaves, roots and root bark.

Composition: Alkaloid called Daemine.

Medicinal uses: It is used as an anthelmintic, and in treating asthma, snakebite and rheumatic swelling.

Flowering: August to January.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan.

***Dalbergia sisoo* Roxb.**

Family: Fabaceae

Local names: **Bengali:** Sishu; **English:** Rose wood; **Hindi:** Sisam; **Kannada:** Beete Mara; **Sanskrit:** Shingshupa; **Tamil:** Nuku-katti; **Telugu:** Sissukarrha;

Description: A tree with many spreading branches. Leaves are large with ear shaped smooth leaflets having narrow base. Flowers are small, arranged in small slender bunches with pale yellow coloured petals. Fruits are strap shaped, thin and smooth pod with a long stalk.

Habitat: Deciduous forest and roadsides, often planted.

Parts used: Bark, roots, leaves and mucilage.

Medicinal uses: Bark and roots have alterative and astringent properties. Dried bark and fresh leaves are used in hemorrhages, epistaxis, haematemesis, menorrhagia, gonorrhea, bleeding piles, leprosy, boils, eruptions and vomiting.

Flowering: March to June.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Datura metel* Linn.**

Family: Solanaceae



Local names: **Hindi:** Dhatura; **Kannada:** Dhathuri gida; **Malayalam:** Ummatum; **Sanskrit:** Umatta; **Tamil:** Umatai; **Telugu:** Ummatha.

Description: A moderate sized shrub. Leaves are large, ovate shaped with slight haris on the lower surface having unequal base and pointed tip. Flowers are funnel shaped, large, arranged in small bunches having 5 white coloured petals. Fruits are spherical shaped capsule with spines.

Habitat: Human habitation, waste places and roadside.

Parts used: The whole plant.

Composition: Leaves contain poisonous alkaloid called daturine.

Medicinal uses: Leaves are used in preparation of plasters. It is also used in rheumatic swellings of joints, painful tumors and glandular inflammations.

Flowering: November to February.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Dendrocalamus strictus* Nees**

Family: Poaceae



Local names: Bengali: Karail; Hindi: Bans; Kannada: Chitbidhiru; Tamil: Kanka.

Description: A densely tufted plant with strong solid stems, which is yellowish coloured when old, having joints on the stem. Leaves are slender, smaller than bamboo, linear shaped with broad round base and narrow prolonged tip having rough surface on the upper surface slightly hairy beneath. Flowers are small, on branched bunches having pale white coloured petals. Fruits are ovoid shaped, brown coloured shining grains.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Leaves.

Composition: Silica matter.

Medicinal uses: It has tonic and astringent properties. It is ecboic to animals.

Flowering: Once in its lifetime.

Distribution: Throughout India, Java.

***Desmodium pulchellum* Benth.**

Family: Fabaceae

Local names: **Kannada:** Kaadulthi; **Sanskrit:** Lodrom; **Tamil:** Vellalothi.

Description: A tall shrub with slender branches. Leaves are having grooved leaf stalk covered by soft hairs and with 3 ovate shaped leaflets having soft hairs on the lower surface. Flowers are at the leaf joints on long bunch, with yellow coloured petals. Fruits are broad pods covered by soft hairs.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Stem, bark, flowers.

Medicinal uses: It is used in treating hemorrhage, diarrhea, poisoning eye diseases and biliousness.

Flowering: August to October.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka and Malaya.

***Dioscorea pentaphylla* Linn.**

Family: Dioscoreaceae



Local Names: Hindi: Kanta alu; Tamil: Kattu valli Kalangu

Description: This is a slender twining herb with prickles at the base and has bulbils at the leaf joint. The root tuber is oblong in shape and very long in size. Leaves have 3 to 5 leaflets, which are slightly hairy beneath, with a long common leaf stalk. Leaflets are variable in size and shape, usually elliptic-ovate with blunt tip, lateral leaflets having oblique bases. Flowers are small, pale green and are arranged in drooping bunches sometimes 12 inches long. Fruit is a capsule, squarish, oblong and having notch at both ends. Seeds flat and winged.

Habitat: Found commonly in scrub jungles and deciduous forests.

Parts Used: Tubers.

Medicinal Uses: Tubers are used for treating swellings.

Flowering: September to October.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, Malay hills and tropical Africa.

***Diospyros melanoxylon* Roxb.**

Family: Ebenaceae

Local Names: **Bengali:** Kend; **Hindi:** Kendu; **Kannada:** Thoopra; **Sanskrit:** Kenduka; **Tamil:** Tumbi.

Description: A medium sized tree with dark grey or black coloured bark, which peels off in rectangular scales. Leaves are rough, elliptic to oblong in shape having blunt tip, both surfaces softly hairy when young and becomes smooth when matured. Flowers are in small clusters at the leaf joints, having small tube and 4 to 6 broadly ovate shaped pale white petals. Fruits are yellow when ripe, ovoid in shape having 4 to 6 thick sepals attached at the base.

Habitat: Commonly found in deciduous forest and scrub jungle.

Parts Used: Bark.

Medicinal Uses: Bark is used treatment of ulcers, dysentery, diarrhea, and dyspepsia.

Flowering: February to April.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka.

***Dodonaea viscosa* Linn.**

Family : Sapindaceae



Local Names: Hindi: Aliar; Kannada: Bandharike; Sanskrit: Aliar; Tamil: Valari.

Description: A shrub with angled slender branches. Leaves are very shining, with a yellowish resin, oblanceolate in shape, having smooth surface. Flowers are small greenish yellow in colour, arranged in spreading clusters. Fruits are pale brown flat, thin capsule having papery structure at the margins and has notches at the top and bottom.

Habitat: Rocky region, scrub jungles, forest openings.

Parts Used: Leaves.

Composition: Leaves contain resin, gum, albumen, tannin, alkaloid called saponin.

Medicinal Uses: The leaves have alterative, laxative and febrifuge properties. Leaves are used to treat gout, rheumatism, snakebite, wounds, burns and scalds.

Flowering: November to December.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka and in most warm countries.

***Drosera burmani* Vahl**

Family: Droseraceae



Local Names: **English:** Sundew Plant.

Description: A small herb with no stem. Leaves are small, round arranged in circular manner at the ground level having red coloured glistening glandular hairs giving the leaf brick red colour. Flowers are small with white petals on a long stalk arising from the centre of the leaves. Fruits are capsules with 5 compartments having many black seeds.

Habitat: In moist places, crop fields, rocky areas.

Parts Used: Leaves.

Composition: Enzymes.

Medicinal Uses: To treat blisters, antiseptic and phthisis.

Flowering: December to February.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, China, Japan, Malaya, West Africa, Australia.

***Embelia tsjeriam-cottom* A.Dc.**

Family: Myrsinaceae



Local Names: **Kannada:** Amti, Choladhangna.

Description: A shrub with glabrous branches. Leaves are broadly elliptic with smooth margin and surfaces, violet coloured veins very prominent at the lower surface. Flowers are pale greenish yellow in slender long clusters at the leaf joint with 5 petals. Fruits are globose shaped, red when ripe.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts Used: Bark.

Composition: Embelic acid.

Medicinal Uses: The bark is used in the treatment of aphthae and in indolent ulcers of the mouth and germs.

Flowering: April to July.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka.

***Emblica officinalis* Gaertn.**

Family: Euphorbiaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Amla; **English:** Indian gooseberry; **Gujarathi:** Ambala; **Hindi:** Amla; **Kannada:** Betta nellikai; **Malayalam:** Nellikai; **Sanskrit:** Aamalaki; **Tamil:** Toppi; **Telugu:** Nelli.

Description: A grey coloured deciduous moderate sized tree with spreading branches. Leaves are closely arranged along the branches, light green in colour, linear in shape. Flowers are small, greenish yellow in colour often appearing below the leaves with 6 petals. Fruits are fleshy edible berries, which are globose and have six faint vertical lines, pale greenish to yellow in colour. Seeds are 3 angled, brownish coloured.

Habitat: Rocky areas, deciduous forest and scrub jungles.

Parts Used: Fruits, leaves, root, bark and flowers.

Medicinal Uses: Dried fruit is useful in the treatment of hemorrhage, diarrhea and dysentery. Fresh fruit has diuretic, laxative, carminative properties and is used in the treatment of stomach ache. Fresh fruit is also used as a vermifuge, to stop hiccup, and in treating painful respiration.

Flowering: September to November.

Distribution: Throughout tropical India, Sri Lanka, China, and Malay Island.

***Emilia sonchifolia* DC.**

Family: Asteraceae



Local Names: Bengali: Sudhimudi; Hindi: Kirankuri.

Description: This is an erect, smooth herb. Leaves are obovate in shape with toothed margin, base of the leaf ear shaped, which clasps the stem. Flowers are pink and small in short clusters on long stalk. Fruits are slender, ribbed and brown in colour with one seed and has white hairs at the top.

Habitat: It grows near human habitation, road sides and forest openings.

Parts Used: Whole plant.

Medicinal Uses: The plants have sudorific properties.

Flowering: September.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, most tropical and subtropical regions.

***Erythrina indica* Lamk.**

Family: Fabaceae



Local Names: **English:** Indian Coral Tree; **Gujarathi:** Pararoo; **Hindi:** Mandar; **Kannada:** Hongara, Kelige; **Malayalam:** Mooloomogrikah; **Sanskrit:** Paribhadra; **Tamil:** Kaliyana, Marukka; **Telugu:** Barijarnu.

Description: A tree with thin, grey, smooth bark armed with small dark coloured prickles. Leaves are large with 3 leaflets, broadly ovate in shape and have long stalk, which is swollen at the base. Flowers are in dense clusters, appears before leaves and have bright red coloured petals. Fruits are cylindrical, pod with bean shaped brown seeds.

Habitat: Deciduous forests.

Parts Used: Bark, juice and leaves.

Composition: Bark contains two resins and an alkaloid called erytherine.

Medicinal Uses: Juice is used as a vermifuge and cathartic. Leaves have diuretic and laxative properties. Crushed leaves are also used as an antidote to snakebite. Bark is used in making decoction used in the treatment of dysentery and worm infections. Fresh juice is also used for the treatment of earache and toothache.

Flowering: February to March.

Distribution: India, Java, and Polynesia.

***Erythroxylon monogynum* Roxb**

Family: Erythroxylaceae



Local Names: **Kannada:** Chumbulu; **Tamil:** Devaderum.

Description: A large shrub with hard, woody branches. Leaves are elliptic to oblong in shape with rounded tip and margins, dark green in colour and has narrow leaf base. Flowers are small, pale green coloured at the joints of the leaf stalk. Fruit is oblong, small berry which turns red when ripe and has single seed.

Habitat: Rocky region, scrub jungle, deciduous forest.

Parts Used: Leaves.

Composition: An alkaloid called cocaine.

Medicinal Use: The leaves have aphrodisiac, stimulant, and carminative properties.

Flowering: Throughout the year.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka.

***Euphorbia pilulifera* Linn.**

Family: Euphorbiaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Bara-Keru; **English:** Australian Asthma Weed; **Hindi:** Dud; **Kannada:** Acchegida; **Malayalam:** Nelapalai; **Sanskrit:** Raktavinduchada; **Tamil:** Amumpatchaianessi; **Telugu:** Bidari.

Description: A small herb with slightly angular brown stem slightly covered by hairs and has milky latex. Leaves are oblong shaped with slightly pointed tip and serrated margin, dark green to brownish colour with unequal sided leaf base. Flowers are small, arranged in compact clusters at the leaf joint and has pale green coloured petals. Fruits are very small, slightly round shaped with faintly three lobes having ovoid reddish brown seeds.

Habitat: Habitation, roadside, waste places.

Parts Used: Whole plant.

Composition: Gum resin, alkaloid, gallic acid.

Medicinal Uses: It is used in treating cough, bronchial affections, respiratory diseases, worms infections like ringworm infections, bowel complaints, asthma, warts, and as an antidote.

Flowering: Throughout the year.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka and most of the tropical and sub tropical countries.

***Evolvulus alsinoides* Wall. & Linn.**

Family: Convolvulaceae



Local Names: **Hindi:** Shankapushpi; **Kannada:** Vishnukranthi; **Konkani:** Shankvel; **Malayalam:** Vishnukrandi; **Sanskrit:** Vishnukranta; **Tamil:** Vishnukranthi; **Telugu:** Vishnukranthi.

Description: These are small slender herbs growing prostrate to the ground. The stem is slender, wiry and is covered with soft hairs. Leaves are elliptic in shape with blunt tip, arranged alternately and are covered with soft silky hairs. Flowers are small, mostly single on a slender stalk, light blue in colour, appearing like small buttons. Fruit is globose in shape with four seeds.

Habitat: Found commonly growing in open areas, deciduous forest and plains.

Parts Used: Whole plant.

Composition: Yellow neutral fat, an alkaloid, organic acid and saline substances.

Medicinal Uses: The whole plant is used in the form of decoction for various diseases. It is used in the treatment of fever, nervous disorder, and loss of memory and also in syphilis. It is a very good form of remedy in bowel complaints, especially dysentery. A decoction of the drug with *Ocimum sanctum* is administered in fevers with diarrhoea or indigestion.

Flowering: July to November.

Distribution: Tropical and subtropical countries.

***Feronia elephantum* Corr.**

Family: Rutaceae



Local names: Bengali: Kathbel; **English:** Wood apple; **Gujarathi:** Kotha; **Hindi:** Kavat; **Kannada:** Bheladha hannu; **Malayalam:** Vilav; **Sanskrit:** Kapitha; **Tamil:** Vilakpittam; **Telugu:** Velanga.

Description: A medium sized tree with straight pointed spines. Leaves have obovate shaped dark green, shining 3 to 9 leaflets which are having slightly broadened leafy petiole in the middle. Flowers are small having dull red coloured 5 to 6 petals which are curved backwards. Fruit is spherical, hard and woody grey coloured with soft stiff stalk.

Habitat: Deciduous forest found often in cultivation.

Parts used: Fruit, gum, leaves, bark, pulp.

Composition: Citric acid, mucilage, essential oil.

Medicinal uses: Pulp of the ripe fruits are used to treat sore throat, hiccups, dyspepsia and biliousness. It is also used to treat bites of venomous insects. Fruit is used in the treatment of diarrhea and dysentery.

Flowering: March.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, and Java.

***Ficus benghalensis* Linn.**

Family: Moraceae



Local Names: Bengali: Bar; **English:** Banyan Tree; **Gujarathi:** Vad; **Hindi:** Bor; **Kannada:** Aala; **Malayalam:** Vatam; **Sanskrit:** Vata; **Tamil:** Vada; **Telugu:** Marichettu.

Descriptio: A very large tree with greyish bark and slender long roots descending down the branches which eventually grows into stems. Leaves are ovate to elliptic in shape having rounded tip and slightly notched base. Flowers are very small inside the fleshy structure called receptacle. Fruit is enlarged, cup shaped and red colour.

Habitat: Roadside, human habitation.

Parts Used: Bark and milky juice.

Composition: Tannin, wax and caoutchoic, oil, albuminoids.

Medicinal Uses: It has tonic, astringent and diuretic properties. Useful in treatment of rheumatism, dysentery, diarrhea, pains, bruises, toothache, sores and ulcers.

Flowering: April to June.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Ficus glomerata* Roxb.**

Family: Moraceae

Local names: **Sanskrit:** Udumbara; **Bengali:** Jainadumar; **Gujarathi:** Umbaro; **Telugu:** Attimanu; **Tamil:** Atti; **Kannada:** Atthi mara.

Description: A large tree having ash coloured bark. Leaves are elliptic in shape, dark green coloured, with three veins from the base and have smooth surfaces. Flowers are very small in spherical shaped structures called 'receptacle' and have an opening at the top. Fruits are fleshy, spherical in shape, turning brownish red when ripe.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, roadside, human habitation.

Parts used: Root, root-bark, leaves, fruit and milky juice.

Composition: Tannin, wax and ash containing silica and phosphoric acid.

Medicinal uses: Bark, leaves and unripe fruit are used in dysentery. Fruit is given in menorrhagia, diarrhea, diabetes and haemoptysis. Bark is applied externally to ulcers.

Flowering: February to April.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Ficus religiosa* Linn.**

Family: Moraceae



Local names: Bengali: Ashwath; **English:** Sacred fig; **Gujarathi:** Javi; **Hindi:** Pipal; **Sanskrit:** Pippala; **Telugu:** Ravi.

Description: A large tree with smooth stem. Leaves are broadly ovate shaped with narrow prolonged, tail-like tip having smooth surface with heart-shaped leaf base. Flowers are very small in small fleshy spherical structure called receptacle at the leaf joints. Fruits are small round, smooth, pale red coloured having a small opening at the top.

Habitat: Human habitation, roadside.

Parts used: Root bark.

Composition: Tannin, wax.

Medicinal uses: It is used to treat ulcers, various skin diseases, scabies, nausea, dysentery, leprosy and eczema.

Flowering: May to July.

Distribution: India.

***Flemingia strobilifera* R. Br.**

Family: Fabaceae

Local names: Hindi: Bundar

Description: A much-branched shrub with slender branches. Leaves are oval shaped with pointed tip, dark green coloured on the upper surface and pale green on the lower surface. Flowers are at the leaf joint or at the tip of the branches arranged in long, slender clusters having thin, oval shaped structures called 'bracts' which appear like a beaded chain having small, pale white coloured flowers. Fruits are oblong shaped hairy pods with two dark brown seeds.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Roots.

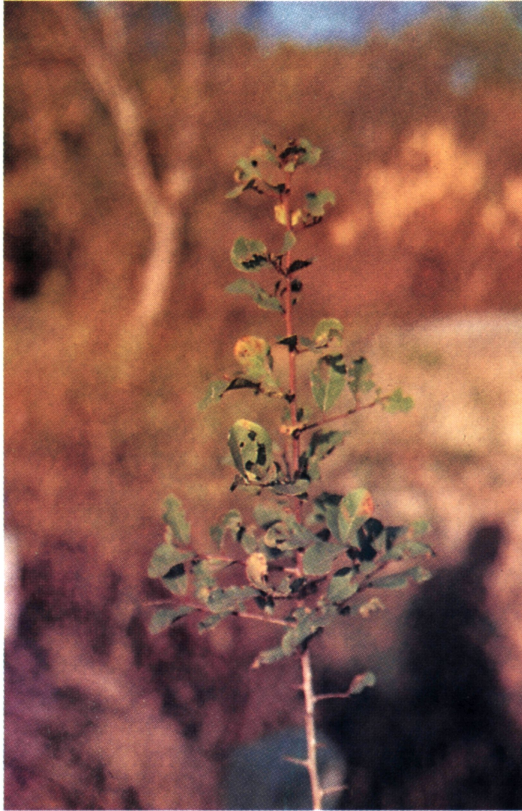
Medicinal uses: Roots are used in the treatment of epilepsy and hysteria.

Flowering: November to January.

Distribution: Throughout India and South East Asia.

***Fluggea leucopyrus* Wight.**

Family: Euphorbiaceae



Local names: **Kannada:** Bilitooli.

Description: A large rigid shrub with straggling branches, angular branchlets which end up in pointed spines. Leaves obovate shaped, small and smooth arranged on the spiny branchlets. Flowers are in small clusters at the leaf joint having 5 petal like structures which is greenish yellow in colour. Fruit is a spherical, smooth, white coloured berry.

Habitat: Scrub jungle, deciduous forest.

Parts used: Leaves, fruits.

Composition: Alkaloid.

Medicinal uses: It has anthelmintic properties.

Flowering: May.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka.

***Gardenia gummifera* Linn.**

Family: Rubiaceae



Local Names: **English:** Cambi resin; **Gujarathi:** Dikamali; **Hindi:** Dikamali; **Kannada:** Bikke; **Sanskrit:** Hingunadika; **Tamil:** Dikamali; **Tamil:** Kumbai; **Telugu:** Karinga.

Description: A large shrub with resin. Leaves are elliptic to oblong in shape with shining surface and rough texture having slightly pointed tip. A leafy small triangular structure called stipules are seen between two leaf joining at the stem. Flowers are large and have white coloured petals which changes to yellow after a day. Fruits are oblong shaped with a pointed beak, green coloured and smooth textured, resembles guava fruit.

Habitat: Scrub jungle, rocky region.

Parts Used: Resinous exudation from the fruits.

Composition: Two resins called Gardenin and Dikenali.

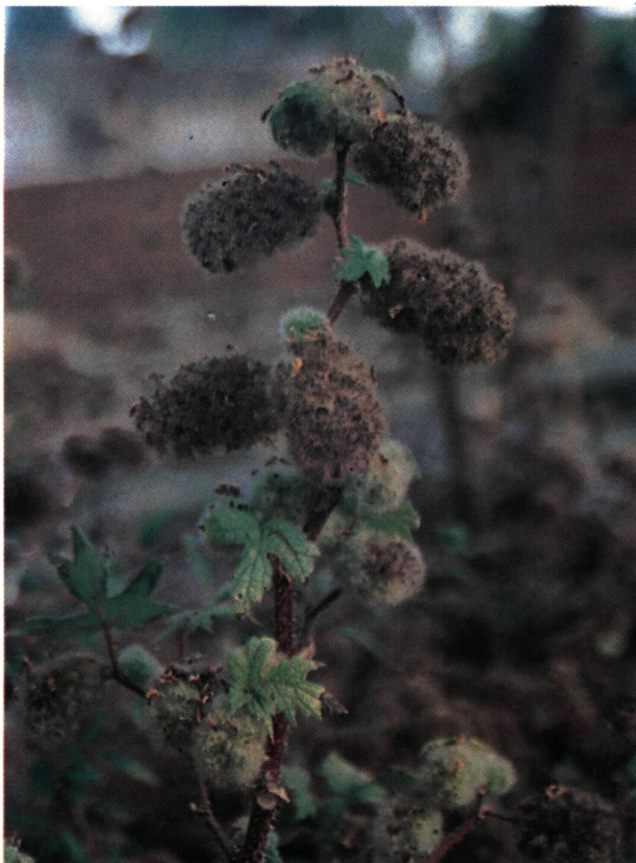
Medicinal Uses: It is used in treating fevers, flatulence, dyspepsia, nervous disorders, toothache, sores, ulcers, round worm infections. It also has antiseptic properties.

Flowering: February to June.

Distribution: India, Burma.

***Girardinia zeylanica* Decaisne**

Family: Urticaceae



Local Names: **Kannada:** Thurika gida; **Tamil:** Anachorian.

Description: A robust growing shrub having grooved stem with stinging hairs. Leaves are broad, having many lobes and serrate margin with heart shaped base, light green in colour, covered with stinging hairs. Flowers are pale green coloured in dense round clusters, small covered with wooly stinging hairs. Fruits are ovate in shape, flat and are in clusters covered with slender stinging hairs.

Habitat: Human habitation, waste places.

Parts Used: Leaves.

Medicinal Uses: It is used as a agent of relief in headache and swellings of joints, fever.

Flowering: October to February.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka.

Gloriosa superba Linn.

Family: Liliaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Bishalanguli; **English:** Superb Lily; **Gujarathi:** Khadyanag; **Hindi:** Kalihari, Languli; **Kannada:** Gouri gadde, Koli juttu; **Malayalam:** Manthori Kizhangu; **Sanskrit:** Agnisika; **Tamil:** Karikkai Kizhangu; **Telugu:** Adavinabhi.

Description: A tall branching climber growing to about 10 feet long. Root is hairy with a cream coloured, flat cylindrical v-shaped tuber. Leaves are lanceolate shaped with its tip ending into a tendril with the help of which the plant supports and grow, and are mostly arranged alternately. Flowers are large, showy arranged in the junction of the leaves or sometimes in a cluster at the end of the branches. Petals are linear, wavy, all erect, greenish at first, then later on changes to yellow, orange and red. The petal colour is somewhat flame like with yellow towards the base and orange towards the top. Fruit is oblong shaped capsule with many seeds.

Habitat: Found growing in the deciduous forest, scrub jungle, hedges and in shady places.

Parts Used: Tubers.

Composition: Two resins, tannin, alkaloids - superbine and gloriosine.

Medicinal Uses: The tuberous root is one of the seven minor poisons described by Sanskrit writers, where its use as an abortifacient is mentioned. A paste of the root formed with water is used as an anodyne application in bites of poisonous insects, snakebites, scorpion-sting, skin diseases, and leprosy.

Flowering: July to October.

Distribution: Throughout tropical India, Sri Lanka, tropical Africa, Malacca and China.

***Glossocordia linearifolia* Cass.**

Family: Asteraceae

Local names: **English:** Rock arethum; **Hindi:** Phattar suva; **Kannada:** Parpataka; **Sanskrit:** Charok; **Tamil:** Parapalanum; **Telugu:** Parapalanamu;

Description: A small creeping much-branched herb with grooved stem. Leaves are small with many linear shaped lobes and strong smell. Flowers are small in spherical clusters with yellow petals. Fruits are brown coloured, oblong shaped, smooth achenes with tuft of hairs at the top.

Habitat: Crop fields, roadside, open places.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Composition: Essential oil and bitter alkaloid.

Medicinal uses: It is used to treat suppressed menses and fevers.

Flowering: August to October.

Distribution: India.

***Gmelina arborea* linn.**

Family: Verbenaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Ganari; Gujarathi: Shewan; Hindi: Gambhera; Kannada: Shivani;

Malayalam: Kumbula; Sanskrit: Gambhari; Tamil: Gumadi; Telugu: Pedda gomru.

Description: A medium sized yellowish coloured and smooth barked tree. Leaves are broadly ovate in shape with slightly elongated tip and slightly hairy on the upper surface, very much softy hairy on the lower surface having slightly heart shaped leaf base with 2 thin, flat, small tubercle like structures called glands at the base.

Habitat: Deciduous forests as avenue tree in plantation.

Parts Used: Root, bark, fruit and leaves.

Composition: Yellow viscid oil, resin and alkaloid.

Medicinal Uses: Demulcent, stomachic and laxative. It is used in treating snakebites and scorpion stings, gonorrhea, fever, indigestion and headache.

Flowering: March to May.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, Malaya, Philippine islands,

***Grewia tiliaefolia* Vahl.**

Family: Tiliaceae

Local names: **Hindi:** Pharsa; **Kannada:** Sanna dippe; **Sanskrit:** Dharmana; **Tamil:** Thada; **Telugu:** Charachi.

Description: A moderate sized tree with pale brown bark. Leaves are pale green coloured, broadly ovate shaped with serrate margin, elongated tip and hairy surface having heart shaped unequal leaf base and 6 prominent large veins. Flowers are small in clusters with 5 white petals having dense white hairs on the margin. Fruit is a spherical shaped black berry.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Bark, leaves.

Medicinal uses: It is an emetic, and is used in treating dysentery, poisoning and itch.

Flowering: May to August.

Distribution: India, Burma, Sri Lanka, East tropical Africa.

***Gymnema sylvestre* R. Br.**

Family: Asclepiadaceae



Local Names: **Gujarathi:** Kavali; **Hindi:** Gurmar; **Kannada:** Madhu naashini. **Sanskrit:** Meshasringi; **Tamil:** Shirukurunja; **Telugu:** Bodaparta.

Description: This is a large milky latex climber. Leaves are ovate or elliptic in shape and is covered with soft hairs on both the surfaces. Flowers are small stalked clusters with 5 yellow coloured petals. Fruits are slender, long, beaked follicles.

Habitat: Deciduous forests, scrub jungle.

Parts Used: Root, leaves.

Composition: Resin, Gymnemic acid.

Medicinal Uses: Leaves are consumed for reducing glycosuria. Root is used in treatment for snakebite. The plant has astringent, stomachic and tonic properties. Leaves when chewed will destroy the sensation of taste or sweetness for sometime.

Flowering: April to May.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Tropical Africa.

***Hardwickia pinata* Roxb.**

Family: Caesalpiniaceae



Local Names: Kannada : Kamra; Malayalam : Matayen; Tamil : Kolavu; Telugu : Yepi.

Description: A moderate sized tree with many spreading branches. Leaves are large, resembling *Bauhinia* leaf having blunt tip and thick texture, pale green colour with 3 to 6 veins from the base of the leaf. Flowers are in clusters at the tip of the branches and sometimes at the leaf joints, having only pale white coloured sepals with no petals. Fruits are strap shaped, smooth, thin pods with one seed at the tip of the pod.

Habitat: Deciduous forests.

Parts Used: Leaves, bark.

Composition: Essential oil having composition of Copaiba, resin.

Medicinal Uses: It is used for treating gonorrhea and piles.

Flowering: October to January.

Distribution: India.

***Helicteres isora* Linn.**

Family: Sterculiaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Atmora; **English:** East Indian Screw Tree; **Gujarathi:** Mriga-shriga; **Hindi:** Marophali; **Kannada:** Bhoota karalu; **Malayalam:** Valumbari; **Sanskrit:** Mrigashringa; **Tamil:** Valumbirikai; **Telugu:** Valumbari.

Description: This plant grows as a shrub or a small tree. The young stem will be clothed with soft hairs. Leaves are oblong to somewhat roundish in shape with a sudden ending pointed tip and serrate margin. Flowers in axillary clusters of 2 to 6 together with short softly hairy stalk. Sepals of the flower are pale yellow coloured, some what curved and tube-like. Petals are scarlet red, opening wide on the sepals. Stamens fused together to form a tube. Fruit has 5 chambers, which are twisted together to the form of a screw shape with a pointed top.

Habitat: Commonly seen in scrub jungles, deciduous forests and forest edges.

Parts Used: Fruits, root bark, juice and seeds.

Composition: Demulcent substance and tannin.

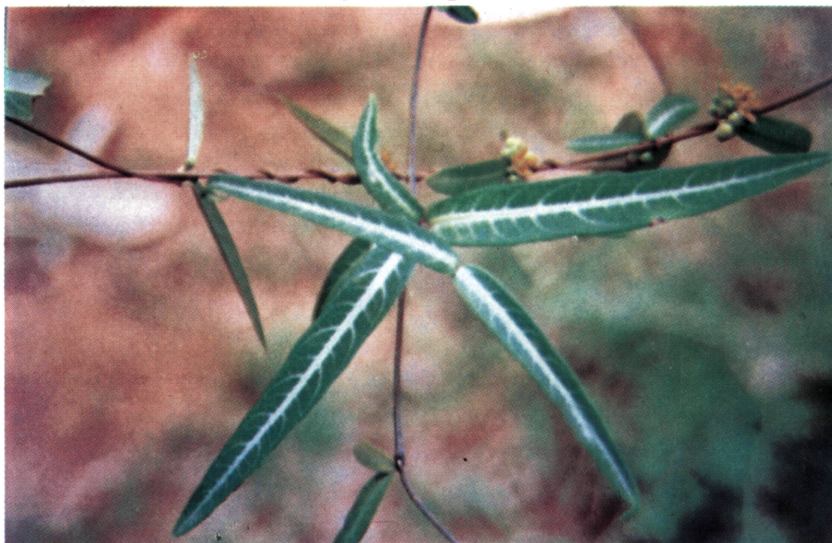
Medicinal Uses: Fruits are used to treat intestinal problems such as colic, flatulence, diarrhoea, dysentery etc. Root bark decoction is given in diabetes to decrease the sugar level. Seeds are powdered and mixed with pure castor oil and applied to treat ulcers of the ear. The drug is also used in treating snakebite.

Flowering: July to December.

Distribution: Central and Western India, Central Peninsula and Sri Lanka.

***Hemidesmus indicus* R. Br.**

Family: Asclepiadaceae



Local Names: **Bengali:** Ananthamul; **English:** Indian Sarsaparilla; **Hindi:** Salsa; **Kannada:** Namada beru; **Malayalam:** Nanari; **Sanskrit:** Sariva; **Tamil:** Nannaari; **Telugu:** Sugandhipala;

Description: A twining milky herb with strong woody rootstock and a very fragrant root. Leaves are very much variable in size and shape, elliptic to oblong or linear in shape, dark green in colour with white streaked lines on the surface. Flowers are small in bunches at the leaf joint with yellowish green colour petals with purplish colour inside. Fruits are cylindrical, pointed follicles with silvery white hairy black seeds.

Habitat: Forest openings, scrub jungle and thickets.

Parts Used: Root, root bark and juice.

Composition: A volatile oil called coumarin, crystallizable principle called hemidesmine and a crystalline stearoptin called smilasperic acid.

Medicinal Uses: The plant has alterative, tonic, demulcent and diuretic properties. Fragrant root barks are prescribed to patients with dyspepsia, loss of appetite, skin diseases, chronic rheumatism and leucorrhoea. Also used in treating chronic cough and diarrhoea. It is also used as an alterative tonic and blood purifier. For treating ulcers and swellings, a paste of the root is applied. It is also used to treat vomiting. It promotes general health and vigour.

Flowering: Most of the year.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka.

***Hibiscus furcatus* Willd.**

Family: Malvaceae

Local names: **Kannada:** Bettadha bende; **Tamil:** Kondagongura.

Description: A shrub with very prickly stem. Leaves are broadly 3-5 lobed having heart shaped leaf base, surfaces covered by rough hairs and with serrated leaf margins. Flowers are large on long prickly stalk, with 5 bright yellow petals having dark violet blotch at the centre with radially arranged spoon shaped ornamental leafy structures on the base of the flower. Fruits are ovoid shaped capsules with pointed tip.

Habitat: Roadside, scrub jungles, forest openings

Parts used: Roots.

Medicinal uses: It is used in the treatment of gonorrhea and syphilis. It is also used as a coolant along with drinking water.

Flowering: October to December.

Distribution: Tropical countries.

***Hibiscus rosa sinensis* Linn.**

Family: Malvaceae



Local names: Bengali: Jaba; **English:** China rose; **Gujarathi:** Jasunt; **Hindi:** Jasund; **Kannada:** Dhaasavala; **Malayalam:** Chemparutti; **Sanskrit:** Rudhrapushpa; **Tamil:** Shembarutti; **Telugu:** Javapushpamu.

Description: A large shrub with slender, smooth stem. Leaves are ovate in shape with serrated margin and smooth on both surfaces. Flowers are mostly in singles at the leaf joint having large, broad, showy red petals. Fruits are capsules with 5 fruitlets and many bean shaped, small seeds.

Habitat: Human habitation often in gardens.

Parts used: Roots, flowers, seeds and leaves.

Medicinal uses: The plant has demulcent, emollient, anodyne and laxative properties. It is used in the treatment of menorrhagia, gonorrhea, cough and fever. It is also used to promote hair growth.

Flowering: Most of the year.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Indigofera tinctoria* L.**

Family: Fabaceae

Local Names: **English** True indigo; **Hindi:** Nil; **Kannada:** Neelisoppu; **Malayalam** : Amari; **Sanskrit:** Neela; **Tamil:** Neelum; **Telugu:** Aviri.

Description: A small shrub with angular branches. Leaves are small with dark green coloured, oblong shaped, blunt tipped leaflets having hairy surface beneath. Flowers are small in short clusters at the leaf joints with 5 dark pink coloured petals. Fruits are linear shaped, straight pods.

Habitat: Roadside, scrub jungle, human habitation.

Parts Used: Whole plant.

Composition: Glucoside called Indican.

Medicinal Uses: It is used in treating enlargement of the liver and spleen, epilepsy, hydrophobia, whooping cough, dropsy and bites of venomous insects.

Flowering: November to December.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Jasminum pubescens* Willd.**

Family: Oleaceae



Local Names: Gujarathi : Mogu; Hindi : Kundhphul; Kannada : Kadu Mallige; Malayalam: Kundham; Sanskrit : Kundha; Telugu : Kumdham.

Description: A scandent climbing shrub. Leaves are ovate shaped with acute tipped and has smooth surface. Flowers are in fragrant small clusters at the top of the branches having 6 white petals and a slender long tube with small leafy structures below. Fruits are rounded in 2 lobes, black in colour when ripe.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts Used: Leaves, root, flowers.

Medicinal Uses: The plant itself is an emetic and flowers are lactifuge. Dried leaves are used in treating ulcers. Roots is used in the treatment of snakebite and weakness of sight.

Flowering: December to February.

Distribution: Throughout India, China.

***Jatropha curcas* Linn.**

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Local names: **Bengali:** Bon-bheranda; **Gujarathi:** Jepal; **Hindi:** Jangli-erandi; **Kannada:** Kaaduharalu, **Malayalam:** Katamanak; **Telugu:** Pepalam; **Sanskrit:** Kanana-eranda; **Tamil:** Kattamanakku.

Description: A large shrub with pale grey coloured stems having watery sap. Leaves are broadly ovate shaped with 3 to 5 lobes having slender, long stalk. Flowers are small in clusters having 5 pale yellowish green coloured petals. Fruits are oval shaped capsule.

Habitat: Hedges, forest edges, human habitation.

Parts used: Seeds, juice, leaves and oil.

Composition: Oil contains jatrohic acid.

Parts used: Seeds have acro-narcotic property. It is a good remedy for itch, herpes, eczema, sores and ulcers. Root-bark is externally applied in rheumatism. Fresh stems are used in the treatment of toothache, bleeding, spongy gums.

Flowering: August to November.

Distribution: Throughout India, native of Tropical America.

***Jatropha glandulifera* Roxb.**

Family: Euphorbiaceae



Local Names: **Hindi:** Lalbhranda; **Kannada:** Chikka Kaadu haralu; **Sanskrit:** Nikumba; **Tamil:** Udalai; **Telugu:** Dundigapu.

Description: A moderate sized shrub with pale yellow juice with stout trunk. Leaves are broadly elliptic to ovate in shape young leaves dark brownish violet in colour with 3 to 5 lobes having serrate margin and the margins have sticky gland like hairs. Flowers are small, red coloured and the flower stalk covered with sticky hairs. Fruits are oblong shaped, three lobed capsules with smooth, shining, black seeds.

Habitat: Roadsides, and waste places.

Parts Used: Root, seeds, leaves and juice.

Composition: Seeds contain sugar, starch and tonic albumin. Oil contain jatrophiic acid.

Medicinal Uses: Leaves are applied directly to boils, eczema and itches. Decoction of the bark is emmenagogue.

Flowering: All through the year.

Distribution: A native of Brazil, cultivated throughout and often found as an escape.

***Kirganelia reticulata* Baill.**

Family: Euphorbiaceae



Description: A shrub with slender branches. Leaves are small, elliptic shaped, thin and pale green coloured. Flowers are small in clusters at the leaf joint having 5 pale white coloured petals. Fruits are fleshy berry which are red coloured when young, turns purple when matured.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Leaves.

Medicinal uses: Leaves are used in treating skin diseases and rashes.

Flowering: November to February.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Leucas linifolia* Spreng**

Family: Lamiaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Hulkussa; Hindi: Hulkussa; Kannada: Thumbe; Sanskrit: Dronapushpi.

Description: It is a herb with erect, angular branches. Leaves are linear in shape with acute tip and smooth surfaces. Flowers are small, white, in small clusters at the nodes of the stem and at the top with petals forming a tube covered with hairs. Fruits have 4 oblong small, black coloured seeds.

Habitat: Human habitation, road sides, forest openings, crop fields.

Parts Used: Flowers, leaves, plant juice.

Medicinal Uses: Used in rheumatism and snakebite. Flowers are stimulant and insecticide. Juice of flowers are given for coughs and colds. Juice is also sniffed up as a remedy for colds, headaches, sinuses and also in snakebites. Bruised leaves are applied in snakebites and scabies.

Flowering: October to March.

Distribution: Throughout India, Mauritius, Malaya.

***Limnophila gratioloides* R. Br.**

Family: Scrophulariaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Karpur; Hindi: Kuttra; Malayalam: Manganari; Sanskrit: Ambuja.

Description: It is a small plant with angular, slender stems rooting at the nodes. The whole plant has a strong turpentine smell. Leaves are much dissected, slender, linear in shape, arranged in clusters or some times opposite to each other. Flowers are small, mostly seen singly with petals arranged in a small trumpet-like shape having pale yellowish petals with violet colour at the centre. Fruit is a broadly ovoid capsule.

Habitat: Seen in moist water logged places, swampy areas and paddy fields.

Parts Used: Whole plant.

Composition: Essential oil.

Medicinal Uses: It has antiseptic and carminative properties. Juice of the plant is rubbed over the body in pestilent fevers. Liniment, made from the plant along with coconut oil, is used in the treatment of elephantiasis. Juice of the plant is combined with cumin seeds and given during treatment in cases of dysentery.

Flowering: August to January.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, Beluchistan, Malayan Archipelago, China, Australia and Tropical Africa.

***Limonia acidissima* Linn.**

Family: Rutaceae.



Local Names: Hindi: Vali; Kannada: Bili kara; Telugu: Toralaga.

Description: A spinous small tree with sharp straight white spines. Leaves have 2 to 4 pairs of leaflets on the stalk, which is flat, leaf like structures joining all the ovate shaped, smooth, shining leaflets. Flowers are in small clusters with four white petals. Fruits is a spherical berry.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts Used: Leaves, root and fruits.

Medicinal uses. Leaves are purgative and sudorific, used to treat snakebite and epilepsy. Fruit reduces intestinal fermentation. It is an antidote to various poisons.

Flowering: April to May.

Distribution: Dry hills of India.

***Mallotus philippinensis* Muell. Arg.**

Family: Euphorbiaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Kamalaguri; English: Kamala dye; Gurathi: Kapils; Hindi: Kambila; Kannada: Kunkumadha mara; Sanskrit: Kapila; Tamil: Kapli; Telugu: Kunkuma.

Description: A much branched tree with younger branches covered by soft hairs. Leaves are very much variable, ovate to lanceolate in shape having smooth upper surface and very much soft hairs in the lower surface with 3 broad veins from the leaf base. Leaf stalk has 2 small gland at the junction of the leaf base. Flowers are in long clusters with 4 pale coloured petals. Fruits are 3 lobed capsules covered by bright red powder.

Habitat: Deciduous forest.

Parts Used: Glands and powder from the fruits.

Composition: Brownish red resin composed of substance called rottlerin, volatile oil, starch, sugar, tannin, oxalic and citric acid.

Medicinal Uses: It has cathartic, anthelmintic, aphrodisiac and lithontriptic properties. It is used in treating infections of intestinal worms like threadworms, hook worms and round worms. It is also used to treat skin diseases and ulcers.

Flowering: November to February.

Distribution: Throughout tropical India, Sri Lanka, Malay islands, Australia, China.

***Mangifera indica* Linn.**

Family: Anacardiaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Am; English: Mango; Gujarati: Ambo; Hindi: Aam; Kannada: Maavina hannu; Malayalam: Mavu; Sanskrit: Amra; Tamil: Mampalam; Telugu: Mamidia.

Description: A large spreading tree with dark slightly furrowed bark. Leaves are crowded at the end of branches, rough textured, oblong to lanceolate shaped with pointed tip and very shining surface having wavy margins. Flowers are small arranged in a large bunch having pale yellow 5 petals with 3 orange coloured lines on the inner surface. Fruit is a large, fleshy obliquely ovoid shaped drupe with one seed.

Habitat: Human habitation, moist deciduous forests.

Parts Used: Fruit, kernel, leaves, flowers, bark and gum.

Composition: Tartaric acid, citric acid, malic acid, tannin, gallic acid.

Medicinal Uses: It is useful in treating nervous and atonic dyspepsia and constipation, throat diseases, dysentery, piles and round worm infections.

Flowering: January to February.

Distribution: Throughout India and other tropical countries.

***Martynia diandra* Glox.**

Family: Pedaliaceae

Local Names: **English:** Tiger's Claw; **Hindi:** Bichu; **Telugu :** Garuda mukka; **Tamil:** Thelkodukukkoa.

Description: A shrub with cylindrical stem covered by sticky hairs. Leaves are broadly heart shaped lobed with serrated leaf margin and is covered by sticky glandular hairs. Flowers are in long clusters with rose coloured petals in bell-shaped arrangement having fetid smell. Fruits are beetle shaped, hard and has 2 sharp hooks at the top.

Habitat: Roadside, waste places.

Parts Used: Fruit.

Medicinal Uses: It is used as a local anaesthetic and in treating scorpion sting.

lowering: August to October.

Distribution:. Naturalized in India, native of Mexico.

***Mimosa pudica* Linn.**

Family: Mimosaceae



Local Names: **Bengali:** Lajak; **English:** Sensitive plant; **Hindi:** Lajalu; **Kannada:** Naachige mullu gida; **Malayalam:** Thottamvati; **Sanskrit:** Lajjalu; **Tamil:** Totalvadi; **Telugu:** Muttavapulagamu chettu.

Description: A spreading herb with prickly stem. Leaves are sensitive to touch having linear shaped thin, smooth surfaced, dark green leaflets in pairs. Flowers are in spherical small clusters having small pink petals. Fruits are flat, brown, hairy, pods in cluster with black seeds.

Habitat: Human habitation, waste places, road side.

Parts Used: Roots and leaves.

Composition: Tannin.

Medicinal Uses: It is used to treat urinary complaints, piles, fistula, scorpion sting, glandular swellings and sinus. It is also used to purify blood.

Flowering: September to December.

Distribution: Throughout India, throughout America.

***Morinda tomentosa* Hook. f.**

Family: Rubiaceae



Local names: Bengali: Ach; ; Hindi: Achi; Kannada: Maddi mara; Sanskrit: Achuka Tamil: Minamaram; Telugu: Maddichettu.

Description: A small tree with angled branches. Leaves are dull green coloured, elliptic shaped with slightly hairy surfaces on both sides, having elongated tip. Flowers are in spherical clusters with 4 white coloured petals having a small tube at the base. Fruits are round fleshy drupes.

Habitat: Deciduous forest.

Parts used: Root, leaves and fruit.

Composition: Root and root-bark yield a bright red dye called morindin, which is a glucoside crystalline principle.

Medicinal uses: Roots have astringent property. It is used as a cathartic. Charred leaves is a good remedy for diarrhea and dysentery. Leaves are applied to wounds and ulcers. Unripe fruits are applied to spongy gums.

Flowering: April.

Distribution: India.

Moringa oleifera Lam

Family: Moringaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Sojna; **English:** Drumstick; **Gujarati:** Suragavo; **Hindi:** Sahinjan; **Kannada:** Nugge; **Sanskrit:** Murungi; **Tamil:** Murungai; Malayam: Muringa; **Telugu:** Mulaga.

Description: A middle-sized tree having soft wooded, greyish white coloured bark. Leaves are large with many small thin leaflets, which are elliptic and pale green colour. Flowers are in large bunches with 5 pale white coloured petals. Fruits are very long, furrowed dull green coloured cylindrical pods with 3 angled seeds having thin papery margins.

Habitat: Human habitation, often founded in cultivation.

Parts Used: Bark, root, fruit, flowers, leaves, seeds and gum.

Composition: Alkaloid, oil, resins.

Medicinal Uses: Antispasmodic, stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic. It is used in a wide variety of treatments ranging from hysteria, rheumatism, cough and venomous bites to giddiness, flatulence, inflammatory swellings and headache.

Flowering: January to April.

Distribution: Throughout India.

Nerium odorum Soland

Family: Apocynaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Karabi; **English:** Sweet Scented Oleander; **Hindi:** Kaner; **Kannada:** Kanagilu; **Sanskrit:** Rakthapushpa; **Tamil:** Kanaveeram; **Telugu:** Ganneru.

Description: A moderate sized tree with dark brown bark having milky latex. Leaves are lanceolate in shape with sharp tip and dark green coloured shining leaves. Flowers are in clusters with pale pink to bright pink coloured petals.

Habitat: Human habitation, roadside.

Parts Used: Root and root bark.

Composition: Neriodorin, glucoside, rosaginine, alkaloid called oleandrine, glucoside and neriene.

Medicinal Uses: Root is used in treating cancers, hemorrhoids, ulcers, leprosy, fever, scorpion stings, snakebites and skin diseases.

Flowering: Throughout the year.

Distribution: Throughout India, Afghanistan.

***Ocimum sanctum* Linn.**

Family: Lamiaceae



Local names: Bengali: Jiyal; **English:** Holy basil; **Hindi:** Tulsi; **Kannada:** Thulasi; **Malayalam:** Shivatulasi; **Sanskrit:** Tulasi; **Tamil:** Tulasi; **Telugu:** Tulasi.

Description: A much branched shrub with slender, angular branches. Leaves are elliptic to oblong in shape and has pleasant smell when crushed. Flowers are in clusters arranged on long branch with purplish petals. Fruits are broadly rounded black nutlets.

Habitat: In cultivation, human habitation.

Parts used: Leaves, seeds and root.

Composition: Essential oils.

Medicinal uses: The plant is used in treating hepatic affections, snakebite, scorpion bite, boils, stomachache, gastric diseases, skin diseases, bronchitis, diarrhoea, cough and fever.

Flowering: Throughout the year.

Distribution: Throughout India, Malay Archipelago, Australia, West Asia and Arabia.

***Odina woodier* Roxb.**
Family: Anacardiaceae

Local names: Sanskrit: Jingini; Hindi: Kashmal; Gujarathi: Shembat; Malayalam: Udimaram; Tamil: Udayan; Telugu: Oddimanu; Kannada: Kaadu amtekai.

Description: A large tree with ash coloured bark, smooth, peeling off bark. Leaves are large, crowded at the end of the branches with thin, green, ovate shaped leaflets having slightly elongated tip and oblique base. Flowers are crowded in clusters on the branches, appearing when the tree shed the leaves and has 4 purplish coloured petals. Fruits are ovoid, flat red coloured drupes.

Habitat: Deciduous forest roadside.

Parts used: Bark and leaves.

Composition: Tannin.

Medicinal uses: Decoction of the bark is administered in case of atonic dyspepsia. It is also used to treat toothache and skin eruptions. Fresh juice of the bark is applied to sore eyes. Bark is used in the treatment of chronic ulcers and skin diseases. A paste of the leaves is applied in rheumatism.

Flowering: February to May.

Distribution: India, Srilanka.

***Olea dioica* Linn**

Family: Oleaceae



Local Names: **Bengali:** Attajan; **Hindi:** Parjamb; **Kannada:** Sadli; **Tamil:** Koli.

Description: A moderate sized tree with smooth grey bark. Leaves are large, elliptic to lanceolate in shape with tooth like margin, smooth in texture. Flowers are in bunches having pale white small flowers with 4 petals. Fruit is an ellipsoid drupe, purplish in colour.

Habitat: Deciduous forest.

Parts Used: Bark.

Medicinal Uses: Bark is a febrifuge.

Flowering: January to April.

Distribution: India.

Opuntia dillenii Haw.

Family: Cactaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Nagphana; **English:** Prickly pear; **Gujarathi:** Nagneval; **Kannada:** Kalli gida; **Sanskrit:** Vidara vishvasaraka; **Tamil:** Nagarkali; **Telugu:** Nagajamudu.

Description: A moderate sized shrub with stiff oval, flat succulent green stems appearing like leaves having milky latex. Leaves are lanceolate shaped, very small, later on falls off and forms pointed spines on the flat stem. Flowers are showy, bright yellow coloured with spreading petals, on the leaf like stiff stems. Fruit is an oval shaped drupe.

Habitat: Scrub jungle, waste places, often found as an escape from gardens.

Parts Used: Leaves, fruit, juice.

Composition: Manganese, fatty acid, wax, citric acid, carbohydrates, albuminoides.

Medicinal Uses: It is used in treating asthma, whooping cough, hepatic congestion, snakebite and gonorrhoea.

Flowering: April to May.

Distribution: Throughout India, introduced.

***Oxalis corniculata* Linn.**

Family: Oxalidaceae



Local Names: **Bengali:** Amrulsak; **English:** Indian Sonel; **Hindi:** Amrul; **Kannada:** Huli soppu; **Malayalam:** Pullampurachi; **Sanskrit:** Amlika; **Tamil:** Puliyarai; **Telugu:** Pulichintaku.

Description: A small trailing herb with stem rooting on the ground. Leaves are small with oblong shaped 3 lobes having narrow base and a long slender leaf stalk. Flowers are small, arranged in clusters at the leaf joint having 5 yellow petals. Fruits are linear shaped and slightly 5 angled with pointed tip and hairy surface.

Habitat: Human habitation, road side, forest openings, waste places.

Parts Used: Whole plant.

Composition: Oxalic acid.

Medicinal Uses: It is used in the treatment of fevers, biliousness, warts, corns, inflammation, intoxication, dysentery and headache.

Flowering: October to May.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Passiflora foetida* Linn.**

Family: Passifloraceae



Local Names: **Kannada:** Kukkiballi; **Sanskrit:** Mukkopeera; **Tamil:** Mupparisavalli.

Description: A climber with coiled tendrils. Leaves are ovate to elliptic in shape with three lobes, surfaces covered by hairs and has a very foetid smell. Flowers are at the leaf joints with a stalk, very showy having white petals with violet coloured slender projections in a circular manner giving the appearance of a clock. There are net like hairy, green structures below the flower, which clasps the fruit. Fruit is a berry enclosed by the net like hairy, green structures called sepals.

Habitat: Moist places, human habitation.

Parts Used: Leaves.

Medicinal Uses: Used in the treatment of biliousness and asthma. Leaves are applied to the head in giddiness and headache.

Flowering: August to November.

Distribution: A native of tropical America, but found throughout India and is frequently found as an escape.

***Pavonia zeylanica* Cav.**

Family: Malvaceae



Local names: **Kannada:** Shivana kadle; **Tamil:** Chittamutti.

Description: A large herb with slender branchlets. Leaves are elliptic shaped, with 3 lobes covered by soft hairs and has heart shaped leaf base. Flowers are small on a long slender stalk with 5 pale white petals. Fruits are wedge shaped, slightly wrinkled having brownish black seeds.

Habitat: Scrub jungle, roadside.

Parts used: Roots.

Medicinal uses: It is used in the treatment of hemorrhage and dysentery and as an emollient in inflammations.

Flowering: November to January.

Distribution: India, Tropical Africa, Mauritius, Sri Lanka.

***Peristrophe bicalyculata* Nees.**

Family: Acanthaceae



Local Names: **Bengali:** Nasabhaga; **Hindi:** Atrilal; **Kannada:** Chibira gida; **Tamil:** Chebira.

Description: A slender large pale green coloured shrub with angular stem covered by soft hairs. Leaves are ovate in shape with elongated tip and dull green in colour. Flowers are few on a slender bunch having small rose coloured slender petals, which appears like slender two strips. Fruits are cylindrical shaped with pointed tip and narrow capsule.

Habitat: Forest openings, roadside.

Parts Used: Root, leaves.

Medicinal Uses: It is used as an antidote to snake poison and scorpion sting.

Flowering: October to February.

Distribution: Throughout India, Tropical Africa.

***Phoenix sylvestris* Roxb.**

Family: Palmae



Local Names: Bengali: Khajur; **English:** Toddy Palm; **Gujarathi:** Kharik; **Hindi:** Khajuri; **Kannada:** Eechalu mara; **Malayalam:** Katenth; **Sanskrit:** Kharijuri; **Tamil:** Ichan; **Telugu:** Indu.

Description: A tall growing palm having trunk with markings of the older leaf stalks. Leaves are stiff greyish green coloured with many lanceolate shaped, channeled with pointed tipped leaflets. Flowers are many in bunches at the top, having 3 rough, warty petals. Fruit is oblong shaped, golden orange coloured with pale brown rounded seeds.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, human habitation, plains.

Parts Used: Bark, juice, root, flowers, fruits.

Medicinal Uses: Root is used in treating toothache and in nervous debility. The tender part of the palm is useful in the treatment of gonorrhea.

Flowering: January to February.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Phyllanthus amarus* Linn.**

Family: Euphorbiaceae



Local Names: **Bengali:** Bhuiamla; **Hindi:** Jaramala; **Kannada:** Kirunelli; **Malayalam:** Kilanalli; **Sanskrit:** Bhumyaamlaki; **Tamil:** Kizhay nelli; **Telugu:** Nela usirika.

Description: A slender herb with angular stem. Leaves are small, elliptic, to oblong in shape, arranged closely on the branches and has rounded, blunt tip. Flowers are very small, yellowish coloured, arranged at the lower side of the branches, with 6 petals. Fruits are small globose smooth surfaced capsules.

Habitat: Human habitation, crop fields, moist places.

Parts Used: Whole plant.

Composition: Phyllanthin.

Medicinal Uses: The plant is administered to patients with jaundice, dropsy, gonorrhea and menorrhagia. Juice of the stem is used in treating ophthalmia. The plant is also used for curing itch and other skin diseases. The plant is said to be useful in the treatment of diabetes.

Flowering: July to September.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka and all tropical countries except Australia.

***Phyllanthus simplex* Retz.**

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Local names: **Hindi:** Bhuiavali; **Tamil:** Ushchi usirika.

Description: A stiff herb with slender, long branches. Leaves are small and oblong shaped having smooth surface and slightly pointed tip, dark green coloured with slight pink tinge when young. Flowers are small on the lower surface of the branches at the leaf joints with 6 white coloured petals. Fruits are spherical shaped, small, smooth capsules.

Habitat: Forest openings, roadside, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Medicinal uses: Used in itch, abscess and gonorrhea. It is also used as a poultice.

Flowering: August to December.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Plumbago zeylanica* Linn.**

Family: Plumbaginaceae



Local names: Bengali: Chitrak; **English:** Ceylon lead wort; **Gujarathi:** Chitaro; **Kannada:** Bili chitramoola; **Malayalam:** Vellakotuveri; **Sanskrit:** Chitraka; **Tamil:** Chittira; **Telugu:** Chitramubam.

Description: A shrub growing in shady places with woody, spreading stems. Leaves are thin, ovate shaped with smooth surface clasping the stem. Flowers are in long bunches with stalks covered by glandular hairs and have 5 white spreading petals with slender tube and have glistening glandular hairs at the base of the flower. Fruits are oblong shaped, pointed capsule.

Habitat: Grows in shady places, roadside, deciduous forests.

Parts used: Root.

Composition: Plumbagin.

Medicinal uses: Root is used in the treatment of leprosy, skin diseases, scabies and ulcers. It is also used in the treatment of piles, diarrhoea, leucoderma and intermittent fevers.

Flowering: August to February.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka and other tropical countries.

***Plumeria alba* Linn.**

Family: Apocynaceae



Local Names: **Bengali:** Gorurchampa; **Hindi:** Gulchin, **Kannada:** Kaadu sampige; **Malayalam:** Velutharali; **Sanskrit:** Kshira; **Tamil:** Perungalli; **Telugu:** Adaviganneru.

Description: A large tree with milky latex and greyish spreading branches. Leaves are oblong shaped narrowing at both the ends, dark green coloured, shed off quickly after rainy season. Flowers are fragrant, pale white coloured with 5 twistedly spreading petals having a tube at the base. Fruits are elongated capsules.

Habitat: Human habitation, rocky region, roadside.

Parts Used: Bark, leaves, latex, flowers and roots.

Medicinal Uses: Bark is used in treating tumors, gonorrhoea, and diarrhea. Leaves are used to treat swellings. The milky coloured juice is used in rheumatism and itch.

Flowering: November to March.

Distribution: Naturalized throughout India.

***Polygala elongata* Klein**

Family: Polygalaceae



Description: It is a slender plant growing to about 15 inch in height. Leaves are without prominent stalk, narrowly linear with a blunt tip. Flowers few, in a long bunch, yellow in colour, appearing like a flower belonging to Fabaceae family and smaller in size. Fruit is a capsule with notched tip, unequal sided and somewhat flat.

Habitat: Inside the deciduous forest or scrub jungles under shady places.

Parts Used: Whole plant.

Medicinal Uses: It is used in treating biliousness and constipation. It is also used in treating snakebite.

Flowering: August to November

Distribution: More or less throughout India, and other tropical countries.

***Pongamia glabra* Vent.**

Family: Fabaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Dahar Karanja; **English:** Indian beech; **Hindi:** Karanj; **Kannada:** Honge mara; **Sanskrit:** Karanja; **Tamil:** Pungammaram; **Telugu:** Kanuga chettu.

Description: A moderate sized tree with spreading smooth branches and has greyish bark. Leaves are long, pale green with ovate to oblong 5 leaflets having rounded base and sharp tip. Flowers are in small clusters with pinkish white petals. Fruits are thick, obovoid shaped, flat smooth pods.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle, roadside.

Parts Used: Seeds, stem, leaves, fruits, root and oil from the seeds.

Composition: Pongamia oil, alkaloid, resin.

Medicinal Uses: It has antiseptic properties. It is used in treating skin diseases, scabies, sores, herpes, eczema, rheumatism, gonorrhoea, diarrhoea, leprosy, piles and cough.

Flowering: April to June.

Distribution: Throughout Tropical Asia.

Premna tomentosa
Family: Verbenaceae



Local names: **Kannada:** Eegi; **Tamil:** Kollay cottaynellay.

Description: A small tree with angular stem covered by soft yellow coloured hairs. Leaves are ovate shaped with extended tip and slightly heart shaped base pale yellowish green above and yellowish below covered by soft hairs. Flowers are in bunches at the top of the branches with 5 white coloured petals having yellow colour inside. Fruit is a drupe, which is somewhat spherical in shape.

Habitat: Deciduous forest.

Parts used: Leaves, bark.

Medicinal uses: Used to treat dropsy.

Flowering: March to May.

Distribution: South India, Sri Lanka.

***Prosopis spicigera* Linn.**

Family: Mimosaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Sai; Kannada: Jaali; Sanskrit: Sami; Tamil: Perumbe.

Description: A moderate sized tree armed with scattered, flat prickles. Leaves are glabrous with oblong, small, unequal sided leaflets. Flowers are small in slender long, clusters with yellow petals. Fruits are turgid, slightly curved slender pale brown coloured pods.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle, waste places.

Parts Used: Bark, fruit.

Composition: Carobin, carobone, carbonic acid.

Medicinal Uses: Astringent. Bark is used in rheumatism and scorpion sting.

Flowering: December to March.

Distribution: India, Beluchistan, Afghanistan, Persia.

***Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb.**

Family: Fabaceae



Local names: Bengali: Pitsal; **English:** Indian kino; **Hindi:** Bijasar; **Kannada:** Raktha honne; **Sanskrit:** Pitasala; **Tamil:** Vengaimaram; **Telugu:** Peddagi.

Description: A large tree with very stout, corky stem, dark coloured bark and blood red resin. Leaves are long with coriaceous leaflets which are very variable in size, oblong shaped with rounded tip having smooth shining surfaces and prominent veins. Flowers are in large clusters with pale yellow coloured 5 petals which have crispy margins. Fruits are circular, smooth flat pods with papery wing like covering around the pod.

Habitat: Deciduous forests.

Parts used: Bark, leaves.

Composition: Tannin, pyrocatechin, gallic acid and gum.

Medicinal uses: It is used to treat diarrhoea, toothache, pyrosis, boils, sores and skin diseases.

Flowering: May to June.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka.

***Quamoclit phoenecia* (Roxb.) Choisy**

Family: Convolvulaceae

Local names: Bengali: Tarulata; **English:** Cupid's flower; **Sanskrit:** Kamalata; **Tamil:** Vishnukranth.

Description: A slender, smooth twining herb. Leaves are broadly ovate shaped with heart shaped leaf base and prolonged tip. Flowers are in clusters at the leaf joint with scarlet red coloured 5 petal arranged in belt-like shape. Fruits are spherical capsule with 4 compartments covered by transparent cover.

Habitat: Roadside, forest openings.

Parts used: Leaves.

Medicinal uses: It is used to treat bleeding piles and carbuncles.

Flowering: September to January.

Distribution: India and Tropical countries.

***Randia dumetorum* Lamk.**

Family: Rubiaceae



Local Names: **Bengali:** Menphal; **Gujarathi:** Mindhala; **Hindi:** Mainphal; **Kannada:** Kare kai; **Malayalam:** Manga kai; **Sanskrit:** Madana; **Tamil:** Marukkallan kai; **Telugu:** Manda.

Description: A small tree with reddish brown bark and many branches having pointed thorns. Leaves are obovate shaped having narrow base giving the spoon like look, blunt tipped and has a leafy triangular structure called stipule between two leaf joints on the stem. Flowers are at the end of branches having 5 white lobes. Fruit is ovoid shaped yellowish coloured appearing like small guava fruit with many seeds.

Habitat: Scrub jungle, deciduous forests.

Parts Used: Rind, fruit, bark.

Composition: Saponin, Valerianic acid.

Medicinal Uses: It is used as a sedative and in the treatment of rheumatism, bone aches, abscess, dysentery, diarrhoea and asthma.

Flowering: February to June.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, Java, Sumatra, South China, East Tropical Africa.

***Rhinacanthus communis* Nees.**

Family: Acanthaceae



Local Names: **Bengali:** Juipana; **Hindi:** Palak juhi; **Kannada:** Naagamallige; **Malayalam:** Purukolli; **Sanskrit:** Yuthika purni; **Tamil:** Nagamalli; **Telugu:** Negamuli.

Description: A moderate sized shrub with angled stem. Leaves are elliptic in shape with pointed tip and smooth surface. Flowers are on small bunches with white coloured 5 petals of which one is horn like and others are spreading together having a tube below. Fruits are narrow, pointed, hairy capsules on a long stalk with smooth black seeds.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, Roadside.

Parts Used: Leaves and roots.

Composition: An active principle rhinacanthin.

Medicinal Uses: Leaves and roots act as antidotes to snakebites. Root is also used in treating eczema, ringworm and dhobie itch.

Flowering: October to February.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri lanka, Java, Madagascar and Tropical Africa.

***Sapindus laurifolius* Vahl**

Family: Sapindaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Bararitha; **English:** Soapnut tree; **Hindi:** Ritha; **Kannada:** Norekai; **Malayalam:** Chevakayimaram; **Sanskrit:** Arishta; **Tamil:** Ponnai Kottai; **Telugu:** Kungitikaya.

Description: A moderate sized tree. Leaves are densely arranged with lanceolate shaped leaflets having pointed tip and glabrous surface, leaf margins with pale white coloured margin. Flowers are in clusters arranged in bunches at the end of the branches with 5 pale white petals. Fruits are green coloured with 2 to 3 spherical lobes, joined together and covered with soft hairs having black seeds.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, human habitation.

Parts Used: Fruits, seeds, leaves.

Composition: Saponin, viscous oil.

Medicinal Uses: It is used as a purgative, in colic, and in the treatment of snakebite, gout, diarrhoea, cholera, and epilepsy.

Flowering: October to December.

Distribution: India, in cultivation.

***Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.) Oen**

Family: Sapindaceae



Local names: **Hindi:** Kosum; **Kannada:** Sagdi; **Malayalam:** Puva; **Tamil:** Pumaram; **Telugu:** Pusku.

Description: A moderate sized tree with smooth grey coloured bark. Leaves are large with oblong shaped leaflets which are reddish when young and dark green colour when matured having lower leaflets smaller than the others. Flowers are small in clusters near the leaf joints, having white sepals. Fruit is of ovoid shape with pointed tip and has blunt prickles on the surface with 1 or 2 seeds.

Habitat: Deciduous forests.

Parts used: Bark, seeds.

Composition: Tannin.

Medicinal uses: It is used to cure itch, skin eruptions and also to promote hair growth.

Flowering: February to May.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, Java.

***Scilla indica* Baker**

Family: Liliaceae

Local Names: **Hindi:** Chhoti jungle pyaz; **Kannada:** Kaadubellulli; **Malayalam:** Kantena; **Tamil:** Shirunari vengayam; **Telugu:** Adavi-tela-godda.

Description: A small herb with white ovoid bulbs under the ground resembling garlic. Leaves are oblong shaped, dull green coloured with black blotches. Flowers are small on a long slender cluster with greenish purple coloured 6 petals. Fruits are broad, elliptic shaped capsules.

Habitat: Forest floor, scrub jungle, open areas.

Parts Used: Underground bulbs.

Medicinal Uses: It is used as a cardiac stimulant, expectorant, tonic and diuretic, and to relieve cough and dropsy.

Flowering: May to July.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka.

***Semecarpus anacardium* Linn.**

Family: Anacardiaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Bhelatuki; **English:** Markingnut tree; **Gujarathi:** Bhiamu; **Hindi:** Bhela; **Kannada:** Korigeru; **Malayalam:** Chermara; **Sanskrit:** Bhallataka; **Tamil:** Shenkottai; **Telugu:** Jidi Chettu.

Description: A moderate sized tree. Leaves are obovate in shape with rounded tip, very rough in texture having smooth surface above and slightly hairy at the lower surface, base of the leaf is narrow. Flowers are greenish white in clusters. Fruits are obliquely ovoid, smooth and shining drupe which becomes black when ripe, resembling that of cashewnut.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts Used: Fruit, gum and oil.

Composition: A bitter powerful astringent principle. The resin contains of tar-y oil consisting of anacardic acid and cardol.

Medicinal Uses: Oil is a powerful antiseptic. Juice is used to treat syphilis, rheumatism, piles, dyspepsia, epilepsy and eczema. Nut is used in treating asthma as vermifuge. Ripe fruits have stimulant and digestive properties.

Flowering: February to May.

Distribution: Tropical parts of India, East Archipelago, North Australia.

***Sida acuta* Burm.**
Family: Malvaceae

Local names: **Bengali:** Kureta; **Gujarathi:** Jangli methi; **Hindi:** Bariaka kareta; **Kannada:** Vishakaddi; **Malayalam:** Cheruparuva; **Sanskrit:** Bala; **Tamil:** Vathathiruppi; **Telugu:** Vishaboddi.

Description: A highly branched small shrub. Leaves are lanceolate shaped with serrated margin having smooth surface on both the sides. Flowers are pale yellow coloured, appearing at leaf joints, small and has five petals. Fruits are globose shaped, flat at the top, dark coloured capsule with spine like projections on the top.

Habitat: Roadside, forest openings, human habitation.

Parts used: Root, leaves.

Medicinal uses: Roots have stomachic, antipyretic and diaphoretic properties. It is also used in treating intermittent fever, chronic bowel complaints, intestinal worm infections, abscesses, rheumatism, gonorrhoea and chronic dysentery.

Flowering: November to January.

Distribution: In tropical and sub tropical regions.

***Sida cordifolia* Linn.**

Family: Malvaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Bala; **English:** Country mallow; **Gujarathi:** Janglimethi; **Hindi:** Bariar; **Kannada:** Kisangi; **Malayalam:** Velluram; **Sanskrit:** Bala; **Tamil:** Mayirmanikham; **Telugu:** Chitimutti.

Description: A branched shrub covered with soft hairs. Leaves are ovate shaped with heart shaped base and covered with soft white hairs and slightly toothed margin. Flowers are small at the junction of the leaf with 5 pale yellow petals. Fruits are round with 9 to 10 fruitlets having 2 short spines.

Habitat: Crop fields, road side, human habitation.

Parts Used: Roots, leaves, seeds and stems.

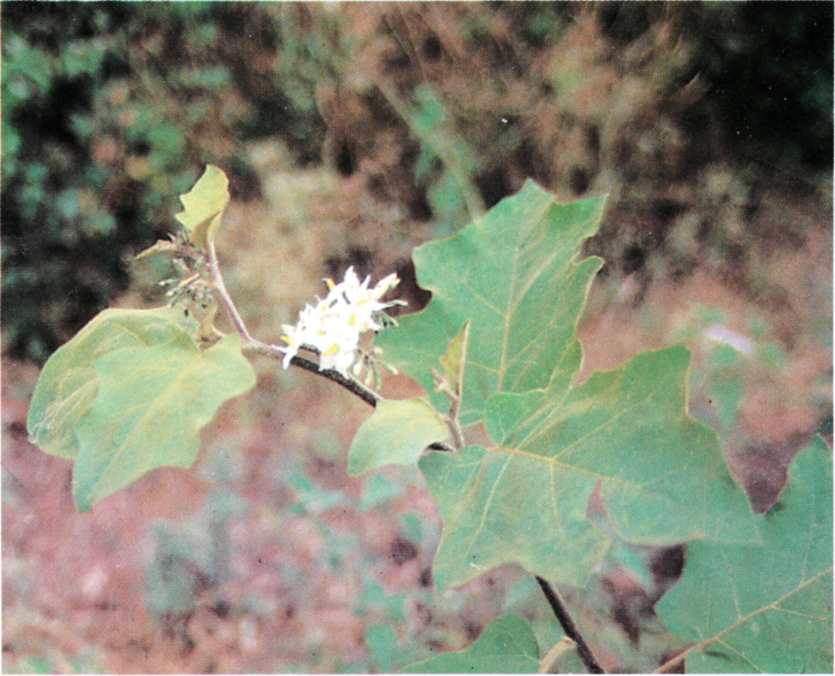
Composition: Alkaloids of which ephedrine is the main alkaloid.

Medicinal Uses: It is used to treat nervous and urinary diseases, disorders of the blood, bite, bleeding piles, haematuria, gonorrhea, leucorrhoea, dysentery, asthma and rheumatism.

Flowering: October to February.

Distribution: Tropical and sub tropical regions.

Solanum torvum
Family: Solanaceae



Local Names: **Kannada:** Chit badhne, Kodhane;

Description: A tall shrub having pale yellow coloured stem covered with prickles. Leaves are broadly ovate shaped with lobed leaves and toothed margin having few prickles and soft hairs. Flowers are small in few clusters having 5 white petals. Fruits are small, round, looks like small brinjal with green striations.

Habitat: Road side, human habitation.

Parts Used: Fruits, seeds.

Medicinal Uses: It is used in the treatment of toothache, sores and ulcers.

Flowering: Throughout the year.

Distribution: India.

***Sopubia delphinifolia* G. Don.**

Family: Scuophulariaceae



Local Names: Hindi: Dodhali.

Description: A much branched herb with angular stem often with purple spots. Leaves are slender, with thread like many lobes, pale green in colour. Flowers are many in bunches on the top or at the leaf joints and has rose coloured broad petals arranged in a bell like structure. Fruits are oblong shaped capsules with many seeds.

Habitat: Rocky region, scrub jungle, crop fields and moist places.

Parts Used: Juice, leaves.

Medicinal Uses: Juice of the plant is applied to bruises and sores.

Flowering: August to December.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka.

***Sterculia urens* Roxb.**

Family: Sterculiaceae



Local names: Bengali: Buli; Gujarathi: Karai; Hindi: Gulu; Kannada: Bili bhuthale; Sanskrit: Balika; Tamil: Velly-putali; Telugu: Kalvi.

Description: A large tree with erect trunk having smooth, papery, peeling off pale grey coloured bark. Leaves are very broad with five lobes, having smooth surface on top and very much velvet like hairy beneath, crowded at the end of the branches. Flowers are small, pale yellow on a big bunch and has five petals, appears after the shedding of leaves. Fruits are five elliptically lobed radially arranged follicles covered densely by scarlet coloured soft hairs.

Habitat: On the rocky region, dry deciduous forest.

Parts used: Gum, bark.

Composition: Gum contains mucic acid.

Medicinal uses: It is used in the treatment of dysentery and skin diseases.

Flowering: December to February.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka.

***Stereospermum chelonoides* D.C.**

Family: Bignoniaceae



Local Names: **Bengali:** Dharmar; **Hindi:** Pader; **Kannada:** Aadhri; **Tamil:** Padri.

Description: A large tree with many spreading branches having thick, yellowish bark. Leaves are large with elliptic shaped pale green coloured leaflets having unequal sided leaf base with long stalk. Flowers are fragrant in drooping bunches with 5 yellow coloured petals having reddish purple lines on the inner surface. Fruits are long cylindrical capsules with slightly angled surface and curved with pointed tip, spirally twisted.

Habitat: Deciduous forests.

Parts Used: Leaves, roots and flowers.

Medicinal Uses: Used to treat scorpion sting.

Flowering: April to June.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka.

***Streblus asper* Lour.**

Family: Ulmaceae



Local Names: **Bengali:** Shaorha; **Hindi:** Siora; **Kannada:** Akhor; **Sanskrit:** Sakhotaka; **Tamil:** Prayam; **Telugu:** Baranki.

Description: A small rigid tree with greyish white coloured bark and many branches. Leaves are obovate to rhomboid in shape with pointed tip having toothed margin and very rough sand paper like surface. Flowers are small, having small, 4 green coloured petals. Fruit is small, oval shaped, closed by enlarged flower petal.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts Used: Seed, Root.

Medicinal Uses: Seeds are used in treating epistaxis, piles, diarrhea and leucoderma. Root is used in treating epilepsy, inflammatory swellings, and boils. It is also used to treat fever, dysentery and as an antidote to snakebite.

Flowering: January to March.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Malay islands, Cochin, China.

***Strychnos potatorum* Linn.**

Family: Loganiaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Nirmali; **English:** Clearing Nut Tree; **Hindi:** Nelmal; **Kannada:** Chilla; **Sanskrit:** Kataka; **Tamil:** Tattamaram; **Telugu:** Chilla Chettu.

Description: A moderate sized tree with black, cracked, scaly bark. Leaves are slightly rough, ovate to elliptic in shape and has shining surface with 3 or 5 yellow veins spreading from the rounded leaf base. Flowers are in clusters at the leaf joints with 5 lobed pale yellow flowers. Fruit is a spherical berry, black when ripe with circular, flat, shining seeds.

Habitat: Scrub jungle, Deciduous forest.

Parts Used: Seeds.

Composition: Brucine.

Medicinal Uses: It has alterative, tonic, stomachic and demulcent properties. It is used in the treatment of chronic diarrhoea, gonorrhoea, diabetes and dysentery.

Flowering: April to May.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka.

Syzgium jambolanum DC.

Family: Myrtaceae



Local Names: Bengali: Kelajam; **English:** Jambul; **Gujarathi:** Jambudo; **Hindi:** Jamoon; **Kannada :** Nerale hannu; **Malayalam:** Naval; **Sanskrit:** Jambu; **Tamil:** Nagum; **Telugu:** Naraedu.

Description: A large tree with light coloured, peeling off bark. Leaves are long, lanceolate in shape with acute tip and has smooth and shining surface having good fragrance when crushed. Flowers are dull white coloured with good fragrance arranged in clusters at the branches with 4 dull white sepals which is the part of the flower. Fruits are elliptic in shape, smooth and shining, dark purple coloured berry with one seed.

Habitat: Human habitation, roadside.

Parts Used: Fruit, leaves, dried seeds and bark.

Composition: Seed contains a glucoside called jamborine, bark contains tannin, seeds have ellagic acid.

Medicinal Uses: It is used in the treatment of chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, sore throat, inflammation and diabetes.

Flowering: March to May.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, Malaya, Australia.

***Tamarindus indica* Linn.**

Family: Caesalpiniaceae



Local names: Bengali: Tintil; **English:** Tamarind; **Gujarathi:** Amlī; **Hindi:** Imli; **Kannada:** Hunase mara; **Malayalam:** Puli; **Sanskrit:** Tintiri; **Tamil:** Puli; **Telugu:** Chinta pandu.

Description: A large tree with spreading branches. Leaves are slender with oblong, blunt tipped, smooth, thin leaflets which are sour in taste. Flowers are few at the end of branches with 3 pale yellowish petals with pink stripes. Fruits are thick, slightly curved broad pods with obovate, flat black seeds.

Habitat: Roadsides, human habitation.

Parts used: Pulp of the fruit, seeds, leaves, flowers and bark.

Composition: Tartaric acid, citric acid, acetic acid, gum, pectin and trace of oxalic acid.

Medicinal uses: Parts of the plant have carminative, laxative and digestive properties. It is also used for treatment in atony of liver, stomach, intestines and in curing scurvy. Pulp of ripe fruit are used in relieving inflammatory swellings. It is also used in the treatment of diarrhea, dysentery and piles.

Flowering: March to June.

Distribution: Cultivated throughout India and other tropical countries. It is thought to be indigenous to Africa.

***Tectona grandis* Linn.**

Family: Verbenaceae



Local names: Bengali: Segan; **English:** Teak; **Hindi:** Sagwan; **Kannada:** Saguvani; **Malayalam:** Tekka; **Sanskrit:** Saka; **Tamil:** Tekkumaram; **Telugu:** Tekkoo.

Description: A large tree having angular branches with dull yellow slightly grooved bark. Leaves are very large and broad, elliptic in shape with rough surface and acute tip. Flowers are small on large pyramid like bunches at the top of the branches and has 5 to 6 white coloured, lobed petals with a short tube. Fruit is subglobose and four lobed having a papery dull green cover.

Habitat: Deciduous forest and plantation.

Parts used: Wood and fruits.

Composition: Calcium phosphate, silica, ammonium and magnesium phosphate and resin.

Medicinal uses: It is a local sedative, astringent, hepatic, stimulant and diuretic. It is also used for the relief of headache, toothache, inflammatory swellings. Oil of the nuts is used to promote the growth of hair and also to cure itchiness of the skin.

Flowering: June to September.

Distribution: India, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java and Burma.

***Tephrosia purpurea* Pers.**

Family: Fabaceae



Local names: **Bengali:** Bon-nil; **Gujarathi:** Jhila; **Hindi:** Sarphanka; **Kannada:** Kaggi; **Malayalam:** Kazhinnila; **Sanskrit:** Sarapunkha; **Tamil:** Kolinji; **Telugu:** Vempali.

Description: A much-branched herb. Leaves have oblong shaped leaflets with blunt tip, surfaces slightly covered by white hairs. Leaflets when cut, cuts in 'V' shape. Flowers are small in short clusters having pink coloured petals. Fruits are slender, linear shaped pods.

Habitat: Human habitation, roadside.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Composition: Gum, brown resin and a principle allied to quercetin.

Medicinal uses: The drug is used in cough and asthma. Decoction of the root is given in enlargement and obstruction of the liver, spleen and kidneys. Roots are also used in chronic diarrhea, ulcers, boils, pimples and abscesses.

Flowering: October to January.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Terminalia arjuna* Wight and Arn.**

Family: Combretaceae



Local names: Bengali: Arjun; English: Myrobalan; Gujarathi: Sajadan; Hindi: Arjun; Kannada: Thoremathi; Sanskrit: Arjuna; Tamil: Vella marda; Telugu: Yermaddi.

Description: A large tree with very thick trunk and horizontally spreading branches having thick, smooth, greyish white, peeling off bark. Leaves oblong in shape with obtuse tip having pale green colour above and pale brown below with unequal sided leaf base. Under surface of the leaf has one or two wart like glands just above the leaf base. Flowers are small in short slender clusters with white petals. Fruit is ovoid, woody, dark brown coloured drupe with 5 hard wing like vertical ridges.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle sometimes near streams.

Parts used: Bark.

Composition: Tannin, glucotannic acid, a colouring matter and a glucosidal body.

Medicinal uses: The plant parts have astringent, cardiac, stimulant and tonic properties. It is used to treat hemorrhages, and heart diseases, diarrhea, dysentery and sprue. It is also used as an antidote to poisons and scorpion sting.

Flowering: April to June.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka.

***Terminalia bellerica* Roxb.**

Family: Combretaceae



Local names: Vibhitaka; **Bengali:** Bohera; **English:** Beleric myrobalan; **Gujarathi:** Berang; **Hindi:** Bhaira; **Kannada:** Tare, Shanthi; **Malayalam:** Tannikai; **Tamil:** Tani; **Telugu:** Tandi.

Description: A large tree with dark coloured bark. Leaves are broadly elliptic in shape, rough in texture with blunt top and has a narrow base, without wart like structures called glands. Flowers are small with greenish yellow petals in slender, long bunches at the leaf joint. Fruit is a drupe which is oblong in shape having a narrow base, faintly angled when dried.

Habitat: Deciduous forests.

Parts used: Fruits.

Composition: Gallo-tannic acid, resins, oil.

Medicinal uses: The plant parts have astringent, tonic and laxative properties. Fruits are useful in the treatment of cough, eye diseases scorpion sting and sore throat. Dried fruits are used in the treatment of dropsy, piles diarrhea and fever.

Flowering: February to May.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, Malaya.

***Terminalia chebula* Retz.**

Family: Combretaceae



Local names: Bengali: Hora; **English:** Myrobalan; **Gujarathi:** Himaja; **Hindi:** Harara; **Kannada:** Alale kai; **Malayalam:** Kadukkai; **Sanskrit:** Haritaki; **Tamil:** Kadukkai; **Telugu:** Karokkaya.

Description: A moderate sized much branched tree. Leaves are elliptic to oblong in shape, slightly hairy when young, smooth when matured having rounded base. Two warty glands are present at the junction of the leaf and the petiole. Flowers are small in slender long clusters. Fruits are ellipsoid, glabrous hanging drupe, yellowish green coloured, faintly 5 vertical ridged when dry.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, rocky region, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Dried fruits.

Composition: Tannin, gallic acid, chebulinic acid.

Medicinal uses: Parts of the plant have purgative, astringent and alterative. It is used in the treatment of fevers, cough, asthma, urinary diseases, piles, worms, rheumatism and scorpion sting. It is also used in the treatment of chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, flatulence, vomiting and liver disorder.

Flowering: April to May.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka.

***Terminalia paniculata* Roth.**

Family: Combretaceae



Local names: **Kannada:** Hole maththi; **Tamil:** Pekarakai; **Telugu:** Neemeeri.

Description: A large tree with hairy branches when young. Leaves are oblong, rough having smooth upper surface and pale brown coloured, hairy lower surface having 2 warty glands at the junction of the petiole and the unequal leaf base. Flowers are in slender bunches forming a big cluster having brownish colour. Fruits are brownish hairy, having 3 vertical flat ridges of which 2 ridges are smaller than the other.

Habitat: Deciduous forests.

Parts used: Flower, Bark.

Medicinal uses: It is used in the treatment of cholera poisoning and in paroti is.

Flowering: August to September.

Distribution: India.

***Terminalia tomentosa* Beld.**

Family: Combretaceae



Local names: Bengali: Piasal; Gujarathi: Ain; Hindi: Asan; Kannada: Kari maththi; Malayalam: Karimardu; Sanskrit: Asana; Tamil: Karuppumaram; Telugu: Maddi.

Description: An erect tree with straight trunk having rough bark which is deeply cracked. Leaves are ovate to oblong in shape, very rough with one or two warty structure called glands at the base of the leaves. Flowers are small, dull yellow coloured in slender bunches altogether forming a cluster. Fruits have five broadly ridged, rough, brown coloured drupe.

Habitat: Deciduous forest.

Parts used: Bark, gum.

Composition: Tannin.

Medicinal uses: Bark is used in the treatment of atonic diarrhea and ulcers.

Flowering: April to June.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka.

***Thevetia neriifolia* Juss.**

Family: Apocynaceae



Local names: Gujarathi: Pila-kaner; Kannada: Karaveera; Sanskrit: Hapusha; Tamil: Pachchai-alari; Telugu: Pachcha-ganneru.

Description: A small tree with milky latex. Leaves are slender, linear shaped and shining, closely arranged on the branches. Flowers are large, in small bunches having 5 bright yellow coloured petals arranged like a funnel. Fruits are slightly round with a ring-like thickening in the middle.

Habitat: Roadside, human habitation.

Parts used: Oil.

Composition: Oil has a crystalline white glucoside called thevetin. Oil of the seeds consists of triolein, tripalmitin and tri-stearin.

Medicinal uses: Oil is used externally applied for skin diseases. Seeds and milky juice of the plant are poisonous.

Flowering: Almost all the year round.

Distribution: Throughout India, introduced from South America.

***Tinospora cordifolia* Miers.**

Family: Menispermaceae



Local names: **Bengali:** Gurach; **Hindi:** Gulancha; **Kannada:** Amritha balli; **Sanskrit:** Guduchi; **Tamil:** Shindil kodi; **Telugu:** Guluchi;

Description: A large climber with thin, peeling off ash coloured bark. Leaves are broad, pale green coloured, thin, heart shaped and have smooth surface. Flowers are in small clusters with 6 pale yellow coloured petals. Fruits are flat, red coloured drupes.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, forest openings, human habitation.

Parts used: Stem and root.

Composition: Berberine.

Medicinal uses: Decoction prepared from the stem and root is given in intermittent fever and dyspepsia.

Flowering: April.

Distribution: Throughout India.

***Toddalia aculeata* Pers.**

Family: Rutaceae



Local names: **Bengali:** Kadatodoli; **Hindi:** Jangli kali mirch; **Kannada:** Kaadu menasu; **Malayalam:** Kar; **Sanskrit:** Kanchana; **Tamil:** Milagaranai; **Telugu:** Konda keshinda.

Description: A large shrub armed with pointed curved prickles. Leaves are three at the stalk with rough oblong shaped leaflets having a notched tip and smooth surface, with prickles at the mid rib. Flowers are small, white coloured, in clusters at the leaf joints having five petals. Fruit is globose in shape, orange coloured when ripe having ear shaped seed.

Habitat: Scrub jungle, deciduous forest.

Parts used: Root, bark, leaves and fruit.

Composition: Resin, citric acid, pectin, starch, essential oil, citronella aldehyde and berberine.

Medicinal uses: Root is used as stomachic, tonic and for curing remittent fever. Fresh root bark is used in the treatment of diarrhea and during convalescence after fever. Fresh leaves are used to treat pain in the bowels.

Flowering: September to December.

Distribution: India, Sumatra, Java, China, Philippines, Sri Lanka.

***Tragia involucrata* Linn.**

Family: Euphorbiaceae



Local names: **Bengali:** Bichuti; **Hindi:** Barhanta; **Kannada:** Thurchi balli; **Malayalam:** Sheriganam; **Sanskrit:** Vrishi-kali; **Tamil:** Kanjuri; **Telugu:** Telladuradogondi.

Description: A twining herb with stinging hairs all over the slender stem. Leaves are ovate to lanceolate in shape with serrate margins and pointed tip, surface covered by stinging hairs. Flowers are very small, pale yellowish in colour with 3 petals at the leaf joints. Fruits are 3 lobed, hairy capsules with round and smooth seeds.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Roots.

Medicinal uses: Root is used in the extraction of guinea-worm. It is also used in treating skin eruptions, cold, pain in the leg and arm, bronchitis and also as an antidote in the case of scorpion sting.

Flowering: November to January.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, China.

***Trema orientalis* Blume**

Family: Ulmaceae



Local names: **English :** Charcoal tree; **Kannada:** Karuhale; **Sanskrit:** Jivanthi; **Tamil:** Chenkolam.

Description: A moderate sized tree with straight spreading pale coloured branches. Leaves are ovate in shape with pointed tip and serrate margins having unequal leaf base and veins clearly marked up to the middle of the leaf. Flowers are in small clusters at the leaf joints having pale yellow coloured sepals. Fruits are drupe which black when ripe.

Habitat: Deciduous forest.

Parts used: Bark.

Medicinal uses: It is used in treating epilepsy.

Flowering: Throughout the year.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Malay islands.

***Tribulus terrestris* Linn.**

Family: Zygophyllaceae



Local names: **Bengali:** Gokhuri; **English:** Small caltrops; **Hindi:** Chota gokhru; **Kannada:** Negil mullu; **Malayalam:** Nerinnil; **Sanskrit:** Trikantah; **Tamil:** Nerinji; **Telugu:** Nirunji.

Description: A small herb with slightly hairy branches creeping on the ground. Leaves are small with oblong leaflets having hairy surfaces and an oblique leaf base. Flowers are at the leaf joints with 5 bright yellow petals. Fruit is a globose capsule, having 5 woody radially arranged fruitlets with warty surface and has 2 pairs of hard sharp spines on each fruitlet.

Habitat: Roadside, deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Fruit, root, entire plant.

Composition: Alkaloid, resin, fat and mineral matter.

Medicinal uses: The plant has demulcent, diuretic, tonic and aphrodisiac properties. It is used in the treatment of spermatorrhoea, phosphaturia, dysuria, gonorrhea, urinary disorders, gout and scorpion sting.

Flowering: Throughout the year.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka.

***Trichodesma zeylanicum* R. Br.**

Family: Boraginaceae



Local Names: **Hindi:** Thingi; **Sanskrit:** Jhingi.

Description: An erect herb with stout stem covered by long, soft, white hairs. Leaves are lanceolate in shape having sharp tip and covered with short, stiff, white hairs. Flowers are in clusters at the top of the branch with 5 pale blue coloured petals arranged in bell like manner having a faint folding at the junction of the petals. Fruits are ovoid shaped smooth textured with ovoid shaped nutlets.

Habitat: Rocky region, scrub jungle, forest openings.

Parts Used: Leaves, roots.

Medicinal Uses: It is used in the treatment of snakebites, and is also considered to be diuretic and emollient.

Flowering: January.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Malaya, Australia, Mascarene Islands.

***Vernonia anthelmintica* Willd.**

Family: Asteraceae



Local names: Bengali: Kalonji; **English:** Purple fleabane; **Gujarathi:** Kadvojiri; **Hindi:** Bakchi; **Kannada:** Kaadu jirige; **Malayalam:** Kattukjiragam; **Sanskrit:** Somaraja; **Tamil:** Kaatu shiragam; **Telugu:** Adavi jilkara.

Description: A robust, erect, leafy shrub with much branched, slightly hairy stem. Leaves are dark green coloured, lanceolate in shape with pointed tip and serrated margins having soft hairs on both sides, leaf base narrowing to the leaf stalk. Flowers are in small spherical clusters with 4 bright pink petals. Fruits are oblong shaped with ridges and soft hairs along with reddish hairs at the top.

Habitat: Deciduous forest.

Parts used: Dried seeds, leaves and roots.

Composition: Vernonine.

Medicinal uses: It is used to treat infections of round worm and ringworm, flatulence, cough, leprosy, rheumatism and scorpion sting.

Flowering: December to February.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka.

***Vernonia cinerea* Less.**

Family: Asteraceae

Local names: **Bengali:** Kukseem; **Gujarathi:** Sadori; **Kannada:** Sahadevi; **Malayalam:** Pirina; **Sanskrit:** Sahadevi; **Tamil:** Naichette; **Telugu:** Gherittekarnina.

Description: An erect herb with cylindrical, slightly hairy branched stem. Leaves are very variable in shape, from broadly elliptic to lanceolate having serrated margin and is covered by soft hairs. Flowers are in small clusters on long slender stalks having pinkish violet coloured petals. Fruits are oblong shaped small achenes having white hairs on the top.

Habitat: Forest openings, human habitation, roadside, crop fields.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Medicinal uses: The plant has febrifuge, diaphoretic and alterative properties. It is also used in the treatment of malarial fevers, leprosy and chronic skin diseases. The whole plant is a remedy for spasm of the bladder. Flowers are used to treat conjunctivitis. The plant is also used as an antidote in cases of scorpion sting.

Flowering: November to February.

Distribution: Throughout India, Tropical Asia, Africa and Australia.

***Vitex neugundo* Linn**

Family: Verbenaceae



Local names: Bengali: Nishinda; Hindi: Sambhalu; Kannada: Nekki; Malayalam: Indrani; Sanskrit: Nirgundi; Tamil: Chinduvaram; Telugu: Tella vavili.

Description: A large shrub with greyish stem having angular branches. Leaves have 3-5 leaflets which are lanceolate in shape with acute tip. Upper surface of the leaf is smooth and lower surface is covered by silvery white soft hairs. Flowers are small in stalked bunches with bluish purple coloured 5 lobed petals. Fruit is a globose black berry.

Habitat: Roadside, waste places, deciduous forest, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Root, fruit, flowers, leaves and bark.

Composition: Essential oil, resin, malic acid.

Medicinal uses: It is used in the treatment of inflammatory swellings of the joints, gonorrhoea, sprains, leech bites, headache, sinuses, ulcers and scorpion sting.

Flowering: More or less throughout the year.

Distribution: Throughout India, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Philippine islands.

***Vitis quadrangularis* Wall.**

Family: Vitaceae

Local names: **Bengali:** Hasjora; **Hindi:** Harsankar; **Kannada:** Sanduballi; **Malayalam:** Isgangalam parenda; **Sanskrit:** Vajravalli; **Tamil:** Purandai; **Telugu:** Nalleru.

Description: A tendril climber with fleshy quadrangular stem having constrictions at the stem nodes. Leaves are broadly ovate in shape with heart shaped base, found in the younger parts of the plant. Flowers are small on short clusters having 4 pale green coloured petals. Fruits are ovoid shaped berries that turn red when ripe.

Habitat: Scrub jungle and rocky regions.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Medicinal uses: Powdered roots are used to treat bone fractures. Leaves and young shoots are administered in cases of dyspepsia and indigestion. Juice is used to treat epistaxis, scurvy and irregular menstruation. Stem is administered in asthma.

Flowering: July.

Distribution: Throughout India, mostly in drier parts.

Withania somnifera Dunal

Family: Solanaceae



Local names: **Bengali:** Aswagandha; **English:** Winter cherry; **Gujarathi:** Asundha; **Hindi:** Asgandh; **Kannada:** Ashwagandha; **Malayalam:** Pevette; **Sanskrit:** Ashwagandha; **Tamil:** Achuvagandi; **Telugu:** Asvagandhi.

Description: A branched shrub with stems covered with soft hairs. Leaves are ovate in shape, covered with soft hairs on both sides. Flowers are greenish yellow in colour, appearing in small clusters having 3 to 6 lobed petals. Fruit is a red, smooth berry enclosed by thin sepal which is part of the flower having small yellow seeds.

Habitat: Human habitation, waste places, roadside, deciduous forests.

Parts used: Roots and leaves.

Composition: Alkaloid called Somniferin, resin.

Medicinal uses: The plant has tonic, alterative, astringent and aphrodisiac properties. It is used in treating dyspnoea, ulcers, rheumatic swellings, nervous exhaustion, loss of memory, loss of muscular energy, impotence, skin diseases and scorpion sting.

Flowering: September to February.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, and Mediterranean regions.

***Wrightia tinctoria* Br.**

Family: Apocynaceae

Local names: **Bengali:** Indrajav; **Hindi:** Mitha indrajava; **Kannada:** Aale;

Malayalam: Kotakuda; **Sanskrit:** Asita-kutanja; **Tamil:** Veppaloi; **Telugu:** Ankudu.

Description: A small tree with scaly, smooth bark having milky latex. Leaves are very variable, elliptic to lanceolate in shape with pointed tip and smooth texture. Flowers are white, fragrant in clusters at the top of the branches with 5 spreading petals arising from a tube. Fruit is of 2 hanging slender, cyclindric follicles which attach to each other at the tip.

Habitat: Deciduous forest, rock region, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Leaves, bark, fruit, seeds.

Medicinal uses: The plant has astringent, stomachic, tonic and febrifugic properties. The decoction of leaves and bark is used to relieve stomach pain, bowel complaints and fever.

Flowering: December to May.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka.

***Zizyphus jujuba* Lamk.**

Family: Rhamnaceae



Local names: Bengali: Kula; **English:** Jujube fruit; **Gujarathi:** Ber; **Kannada:** Bogari; **Malayalam:** Illantha; **Sanskrit:** Badari; **Tamil:** Elandai; **Telugu:** Regu.

Description: A highly branched small tree with scattered prickles. Leaves are ovate to elliptic in shape with slight unequal leaf bases covered by dense soft hairs in the lower surface of the leaf and has 3 ribs from the leaf base. Flowers are in small clusters at the leaf joints, having 5 greenish yellow petals. Fruit is a globose, fleshy, smooth drupe which is orange when ripe and turns black when dry.

Habitat: Scrub jungles, deciduous forests, roadsides.

Parts used: Leaves, bark, fruits.

Composition: Mucilage, sugar, zizyphic acid.

Medicinal uses: It is a stomachic. The fruit purifies blood and helps in digestion. Bark is used in treating gout, rheumatism, diarrhea and fevers.

Flowering: September to November.

Distribution: Throughout India, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, China, Australia and Africa.

***Zornia diphylla* Pers.**

Family: Fabaceae



Local names: **Kannada:** Nela jollu soppu; **Malayalam:** Nelammari; **Tamil:** Nelammari.

Description: A small herb. Leaves are having 2 lanceolate shaped small leaflets with are arranged in the form of 'V' shape at the tip of the leaf stalk. Flowers are small in short clusters with yellow coloured petals and leaf like structure below the flower stalk, which has black spots. Fruits are small pods covered by many short spines enclosed by leaf like structure.

Habitat: Human habitation, roadside, scrub jungle.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Medicinal uses: It induces sleep in children.

Flowering: August to September.

Distribution: Throughout India.

Glossary

A. Medical Terms

Abortifacient: 1. An agent that induces abortion. 2. Causing abortion.

Abscess: A localized collection of pus in a cavity formed by disintegration of tissues.

Amoebic dysentery: disorders caused by amoebae (most commonly by *Entamoeba histolytica*), marked by the inflammation of the intestine, especially of the colon, with abdominal pain, tenesmus, and frequent stools containing mucus and blood

Anaemia: A reduction in the normal number of erythrocytes (Red Blood Cells), quantity of hemoglobin, or the packed red cells in the blood. It is a symptom of various diseases and disorders.

Anaesthetic: An agent that produces anesthesia, which is a loss of feeling or sensation, especially the loss of pain sensation, induced to permit the performance of painful procedures.

Anodyne: 1. A medicine that eases pain. 2. Relieving pain.

Antidote: an agent that counteracts a poison.

Antihelminthic: agent that acts against worms.

Antiophthalmic: agent that acts against the inflammation of the eye.

Antiphlogistic: agent that acts against inflammation.

Antipyretic: agent that acts in relieving, or reducing fever.

Antiseptic: a substance that inhibits the growth and development of microorganisms, but does not necessarily kill them.

Antispasmodic: agent that prevents, or relieves spasms.

Aphrodisiac: a agent that arouses sexual desire.

Asthma: a condition marked by recurrent attacks of paroxysmal dyspnea, with wheezing due to spasmodic contraction of the bronchi. In some cases, it is an allergic manifestation in sensitized persons; in others vigorous exercise, irritant particles, or physiologic stress may induce it.

Astringent: causing contraction, usually locally, after topical application.

Atonic dyspepsia: impairment of the power or function of digestion due to lack of normal tone, or strength of tissues of the digestive tract.

Benign: not malignant, or recurrent. Favorable for recovery.

Biliousness: a symptom complex comprising of nausea, abdominal discomfort, headache, and constipation, attributed to excessive bile secretion.

Blisters: a vesicle, especially a bulla, having bloody, or watery contents.

Bronchus: one of the larger passages conveying air to, and within the lungs; *plural:* bronchi.

Bronchial affections: a morbid, and diseased state of the bronchus.

Bronchitis: inflammation of one or more bronchi.

Bulla: a blister; a circumscribed, fluid containing, elevated lesion of the skin, usually more than 5mm in diameter.

Cachexia: a profound and marked state of constitutional disorder; general ill health and malnutrition.

Cancer: any malignant, cellular tumor.

Carbuncle: a necrotizing infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissues composed of a cluster of furuncles, usually due to the bacteria *Staphylococcus aureus*, with multiple drainage sinuses.

Cardiac: pertaining to the heart.

Carminative: an agent that relieves flatulence.

Catarrh: inflammation of a mucous membrane, with a free discharge.

Cathartic: cleansing, or purgative properties.

Cholera: an acute and infectious disease, endemic and epidemic in Asia, caused by the bacteria *Vibrio cholerae*, marked by severe diarrhea with extreme fluid and electrolyte

depletion, and by vomiting, muscle cramps, and prostration.

Chronic: persisting for a long time.

Colic: acute paroxysmal abdominal pain.

Conjunctivitis: inflammation of the conjunctiva, which is a delicate membrane that lies the eyelids and covers the eyeball.

Constipation: infrequent or difficult evacuation of the feces.

Constitutional syphilis:

Convalescence: stage of recovery from illness, operation, or injury.

Corium: layer of skin deep to the epidermis.

Corn: a horny induration and thickening of stratum corneum of the skin, caused by friction and pressure and forming a conical mass pointing down into the corium producing pain and irritation.

Cystitis: inflammation of the urinary bladder.

Dandruff: dry scaly material shed from the scalp.

Debility: lack or loss of strength; weakness.

Demulcent: soothing mucilaginous or oily medicine or application.

Diarrhea: abnormally frequent evacuation of watery stools.

Diaphoretic: an agent that induces sweating.

Diuretic: an agent that increases urine excretion or the amount of urine.

Dropsy: an abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in cellular tissues or in the body cavity.

Dyspnea: labored, or difficult breathing.

Dysentery: any of a number of disorders marked by inflammation of the intestine, especially of the large intestine, with abdominal pain, tenesmus, and frequent stools containing mucus and blood.

Dyspepsia: impairment of the power or function of digestion; usually applied to epigastric discomfort after meals.

Dysuria: painful or difficult urination.

Ecboic: oxytotic.

Eczema: superficial inflammatory process involving primarily the epidermis, marked early by redness, weeping, oozing and crusting, and later by scaling, lichenification, and often by pigmentation.

Electuary: a medicinal preparation consisting of a powdered drug made into a paste with honey, or syrup.

Elephantiasis: chronic illness, usually seen in the tropics caused by the organism *Brugia malayi*, or *Wuchereria bancroftii*, marked by inflammation and obstruction of the lymphatic vessels and hypertrophy of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, chiefly affecting the legs and external genitals.

Emetic: an agent that causes vomiting.

Emmanagouge: an agent that promotes menstruation.

Emollient: an agent that softens the skin, or soothes an irritated internal surface.

Epilepsy: paroxysmal transient disturbances of brain function that may be manifested as episodic impairment or loss of consciousness, abnormal motor phenomena, psychic or sensory disturbances, or perturbation of the autonomic nervous system. The symptoms are due to disturbances in the electrical activity of the brain.

Epistaxis: nosebleed; hemorrhage from the nose, usually due to rupture of small vessels overlying the anterior part of the cartilaginous nasal septum.

Expectorant: an agent that promotes expectoration, which is the coughing up and spitting out of material from the lungs, bronchi and trachea. The expectorated material could also be sputum.

Febrifuge: an agent that dispels fever.

Fistula: an abnormal passage or communication, usually between two internal organs, or leading from an internal organ to the body surface.

Flatulence: excessive formation of gas in the stomach or intestines.

Fracture: the breaking of a part, especially the bone.

Gastric: pertaining to the stomach.

Gland: an aggregation of cells specialized to secrete or excrete materials not related to their ordinary metabolic needs.

Glycosuria: presence of glucose in urine.

Gonorrhea: infection with the bacteria *Nisseria gonorrhoeae*, most often transmitted venereally, marked in males by inflammation of the urethra, with pain and purulent discharge; commonly asymptomatic in females, but may extend to produce inflammation of surrounding organs. Bacteremia can occur in both the sexes, causing skin lesions, arthritis, and rarely meningitis or endocarditis.

Gout: a group of disorders of purine and pyrimidine metabolism.

Hematemesis: vomiting of blood.

Hematuria: passage of blood in urine.

Hemoptysis: spitting of blood or blood stained sputum.

Hemorrhage: the escape of blood from blood vessels; bleeding.

Hayastham

Hemorrhoid: a varicose dilatation of a vein of the superior or inferior hemorrhoidal plexus.

Hepatic: pertaining to the liver.

Herpes: any inflammatory disease of the skin, marked by the formation of small vesicles in clusters; the term is usually restricted to such diseases caused by herpesviruses and is used alone to refer to *Herpes simplex* or to *Herpes zoster*.

Hydrocele: a circumscribed collection of fluid, especially in the tissues of the testis, or along the spermatic cord.

Hydrophobia: rabies.

Hypnotic: an agent that induces sleep.

Hysteria: a neurosis with symptoms based on conversion, characterized by lack of control over acts and emotion, by morbid self-consciousness, by anxiety, by exaggeration of the effect sensory impressions, and by simulation of various disorders.

Impetigo: a streptococcal or staphylococcal skin infection marked by vesicles or bullae that become pustular, rupture and form yellow crusts.

Impotence: lack of power, chiefly of copulative power in the male due to failure to initiate an erection or maintain an erection until ejaculation.

Indolent: causing little pain; slow growing.

Inflammation: a protective tissue response to injury or destruction of tissues. Which serves to destroy, dilute, or wall off both the injurious agent and the injured tissues. The classical signs of acute inflammation are pain, heat, redness, swelling, and loss of function.

Intermittent: marked by alternating periods of activity and inactivity.

Intoxication: 1. Poisoning; the state of being poisoned. 2. The condition caused from the excessive use of alcohol. 3. An organic brain syndrome caused by the presence in the body of an exogenous psychoactive substance producing a substance-specific syndrome of effects on the central nervous system and leading to maladaptive behavior or impaired social or occupational functioning.

Jaundice: also known as icterus. Yellowness of the skin, scleras, mucous membranes,

and excretions due to hyperbilirubinemia and deposition of bile pigments.

Lactifuge: an agent that checks or stops milk secretion.

Laxative: a cathartic or purgative that promotes bowel evacuation by increasing fecal volume.

Leprosy: a chronic communicable disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae*, characterized by the production of granulomatous lesions of the skin, mucous membranes and peripheral nervous system.

Leucoderma: an acquired condition with localized loss of pigmentation of the skin.

Leucorrhea: a whitish, viscid discharge from the vagina and uterine cavity.

Lichenification: thickening and hardening of the skin, with exaggeration of its normal marking.

Liniment: a medicinal preparation in an oily, soapy, or alcoholic vehicle, intended to be rubbed on the skin as a counterirritant or anodyne.

Malaria: an infectious febrile disease caused by protozoa of the genus *Plasmodium*, which are parasitic in red blood cells; it is transmitted by *Anopheles* mosquitoes and marked by attacks of chills, fever, and sweating at intervals that depend on the time of generation of the parasites in the body.

Malignant: becoming worse, and ending in death. Having properties of anaplasia, invasiveness, and metastasis; usually applied to tumors.

Menorrhagia: dysmenorrhea or painful menstruation.

Menses: the monthly flow of blood from the female genital tract.

Mucilage: an aqueous solution of a gummy substance.

Necrotic: morphological changes indicative of cell death caused by progressive enzymatic degradation; it may affect a group of cells or part of a structure of an organ.

Nephritis: inflammation of the kidneys.

Neurodermatitis: a general term for a dermatosis presumed to be caused by itching due to emotional causes.

Ophthalmia: severe inflammation of the eye.

Oxytocic: an agent that promotes rapid labor by stimulating contractions of the uterine walls.

Paralysis: loss or impairment of motor function in a part due to lesion of the neural or muscular mechanism; the term can also be applied to the loss of sensory function.

Papulae: circumscribed, solid, elevated lesion of the skin.

Parotitis: inflammation of the parotid gland.

Paroxysm: A spasm or a seizure, with the sudden recurrence, and intensification of symptoms.

Pestilent: a virulent contagious epidemic, or a infectious epidemic disease.

Phosphaturia: an excess of phosphate in urine.

Phthisis: tuberculosis; wasting of the body.

Piles: hemorrhoids.

Pimples: a papulae or a pustule.

Poultice: a soft, moist, mass about the consistency of cooked cereal, spread between layers of muslin, gauze, or towels, and applied hot to the given area in order to create moist local heat or counterirritation.

Psoriasis: a chronic hereditary, recurrent dermatosis marked by discrete vivid red macules, papules, or plaques covered with silvery lamellated scales.

Purgative: a medicine to cause free evacuation of feces.

Pustule: a small, elevated, circumscribed, pus-containing lesion of the skin.

Remittent: having periods of abatement and of exacerbation.

Rheumatism: any of a variety of disorders marked by inflammation, degeneration, or metabolic derangement of connective tissue structures, especially the joints and related

structures, and attended by pain, stiffness, or limitation of motion.

Ringworm: a name applied to many superficial fungal infections of the skin, the specific type (depending on etiology, appearance, or site) usually designated by a modifying term. So called because the infections appear as circular lesions with raised edges, giving the appearance of a ring.

Scabies: a contagious skin disease due to the itch mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*. The female mite bores into the skin forming burrows, attended by intense itching and eczema caused by scratching.

Scurvy: a disease due to deficiency of Vitamin C, marked by anemia, spongy gums, a tendency to mucocutaneous hemorrhages, and brawny induration of calf and leg muscles.

Sedative: a drug that allays irritability and excitement.

Sinusitis: inflammation of a sinus, which is a recess, cavity or channel, as one in a bone or a dilated channel for venous blood. Sinus can also be an abnormal channel or fistula, permitting the escape of pus.

Sore: popularly, almost any painful lesion of the skin or mucous membranes.

Spasm: sudden, violent, and involuntary contractions of the muscles.

Spermatorrhoea: involuntary escape of semen, without orgasm.

Sprain: a joint injury in which some of the fibers of a supporting ligament are ruptured but the continuity of the ligament remains intact.

Sprue: a chronic form of malabsorption syndrome, occurring both in tropical and non-tropical forms.

Stimulant: an agent that produces stimulation.

Stomachic: pertaining to the stomach, or having activity in.

Subcutaneous: beneath the skin.

Sudorific: diaphoretic. An agent that causes sweating.

Syphilis: a venereal disease caused by *Treponema pallidum*, leading to many structural and cutaneous lesions, transmitted by direct sexual contact, or *in utero*.

Tenismus: Ineffectual and painful straining at stool, or in urinating.

Ulcer: a local defect, or excavation of the surface, of an organ or tissue, produced by sloughing of necrotic inflammatory tissue.

Vermifuge: an agent that expels worms or intestinal animal parasites. Anthelmintic.

Vesicant: an agent that produces blisters.

Viscera: large interior organs in any of the three great body cavities – the head, the thorax and the abdomen, especially the abdomen.

Wart: verruca. A hyperplastic epidermal lesion with a horny surface, caused by a human papillomavirus; also loosely applied to any of the various wartlike, epidermal proliferations of nonviral origin.

Whooping cough: pertussis. An infectious disease caused by the bacteria *Bordetella pertussis*, marked by catarrh of the respiratory tract and peculiar paroxysms of cough, ending in a prolonged crowing or whooping respiration.

B. Plant Terms

Acuminate: Slightly elongated tip

Acute: pointed short tip

Bark: Outer part of the stem

Elliptic: Broader in the middle and narrow at the two ends

Habitat: The place where a plant grows

Lanceolate: Slender pen shape

Latex: Milky liquid composition of the plant

Leaf base: Basal part of the leaf

Leaf stalk: The connecting part holding the leaf to the stem
Leaflet: Smaller leaves in a compact arrangement of leaves
Linear: Long, narrow finger like shape
Ob lanceolate: Slender pen shape with slightly broadened in the middle
Oblong: Slightly extended oval shape
Obtuse: Blunt tip
Ovate: Oval or egg shape
Resin: Slightly gum like substance secreted by the plant
Sepal: Part of the flower similar to petals below it
Serrate: saw like edge
Spine: Sharp, pointed structures like thorns
Tendrill: Slender wiry structure which coils like a spring, supporting the plant
Toothed: Tooth like margin
Tuber: Part of the root which is dialated
Tuberous: Enlarged roots
Veins: 'Nerve like' marking on the leaves.
Wart: Rough, round structures

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INDEX - MEDICINAL PLANTS

A

Abrus precatorius, 3
Abutilon indicum, 4
Acacia concinna, 5
Acacia farnesiana, 6
Acacia leucophloea, 7
Achyranthes aspera, 8
Adathoda vasica, 9
Adenantha paronina, 10
Adina cordifolia, 11
Aegle marmelos, 12
Agave americana, 13
Ailanthus excelsa, 14
Alangium lamarkii, 15
Albizia amara, 16
Albizia lebbeck, 17
Albizia odoratissima, 18
Andrographis paniculata, 19
Anogeissus latifolia, 20
Anona reticulata, 21
Anona squamosa, 22
Argemone mexicana, 23
Aristolochia indica, 24
Asparagus racemosus, 25
Azadirachta indica, 26

B

Bambusa arundinacea, 27
Bauhinia purpurea, 28
Bauhinia vahlii, 29
Boerhaavia diffusa, 30
Bombax malabaricum, 31
Boswellia serrata, 32
Bridelia retusa, 33
Buchanania lanzan, 34
Butea frondosa, 35

C

Caesalpinia bonducella, 36
Calotropis gigantea, 37
Canthium parviflorum, 38
Capparis zeylanica, 39
Cardiospermum halicacabum, 40
Careya arborea, 41
Cassia auriculata, 42
Cassia fistula, 43
Cassia mimosoides, 44
Cassia tora, 45
Catharanthus roseus, 46
Ceropegia tuberosa, 47
Chloroxylon swietenia, 48
Cissampelos perieria, 49
Clematis gouriana, 50
Clerodendron serratum, 51

Cocculus villosus, 52
Cochlospermum gossypium, 53
Corallocarpus epigaeus, 54
Corchorus capsularis, 55
Cordia myxa, 56
Crotalaria retusa, 57
Curculigo orchioidea, 58
Cynodon dactylon, 59

D

Daemia extensa, 60
Dalbergia sissoo, 61
Datura metel, 62
Dendrocalamus strictus, 63
Desmodium pulchellum, 64
Dioscorea pentaphylla, 65
Diospyros melanoxylon, 66
Dodonaea viscosa, 67
Drosera burmanii, 68

E

Embelia tsjeriam-cottom, 69
Embelia officinalis, 70
Emilia sonchifolia, 71
Erythrina indica, 72
Erythroxylon monogynum, 73
Euphorbia pilulifera, 74
Evolvulus alsinoides, 75

F

Ferronia elephantum, 76
Ficus benghalensis, 77
Ficus glomerata, 78
Ficus religiosa, 79
Flemingia strobilifera, 80
Fluggea leucopyros, 81

G

Gardenia gummifera, 82
Girardinia zeylanica, 83
Gloriosa superba, 84
Glossocardia linearifolia, 85
Gmelina arborea, 86
Grewia tiliifolia, 87
Gymnema sylvestre, 88

H

Hardwickia pinnata, 89
Helictores isora, 90
Hemidesmus indicus, 91
Hibiscus furcatus, 92
Hibiscus rose sinensis, 93
Holarrhena antidysenterica, 94
Holoptelia integrifolia, 95

I

Indigofera tinctoria, 96

J

Jasminum pubescens, 97

Jatropha curcas, 98

Jatropha glandulifera, 99

K

Kirganelia reticulata, 100

L

Leucas linifolia, 101

Limnophila gratioides, 102

Limonia acidissima, 103

M

Mallotus philippensis, 104

Mangifera indica, 105

Mertynia diandra, 106

Mimosa pudica, 107

Morinda tomentosa, 108

Moringa olifera, 109

N

Nerium odorum, 110

O

Ocimum sanctum, 111

Odina woodier, 112

Olea dioica, 113

Opuntia dillenii, 114

Oxalis corniculata, 115

P

Passiflora foetida, 116

Pavonia zeylanica, 117

Peristrophe bicalyculata, 118

Phoenix sylvestre, 119

Phyllanthus amarus, 120

Phyllanthus simplex, 121

Plumbago zeylanica, 122

Plumeria alba, 123

Polygala elongata, 124

Pongamia glabra, 125

Premna tomentosa, 126

Prosopis spicigera, 127

Pterocarpus marsupium, 128

Q

Quamoclit phoenecia, 129

R

Randia dumetorum, 130

Rhinacanthus communis, 131

Ricinus communis, 132

S

Santalum album, 133

Sapindus laurifolius, 134

Schleichera oleasa, 135

Scilla indica, 136

Semecarpus anacardium, 137

Sida acuta, 138

Sida cordifolia, 139

Solanum torvum, 140

Sophubia delphinifolia, 141

Sterculia urens, 142

Stereospermum chelonoides, 143

Streblus asper, 144

Strychnos potatorum, 145

Syzgium jambolanum, 146

T

Tamarindus indica, 147

Tectona grandis, 148

Tephrosia purpurea, 149

Terminalia arjuna, 150

Terminalia bellerica, 151

Terminalia chebula, 152

Terminalia paniculata, 153

Terminalia tomentosa, 154

Thevetia neriifolia, 155

Tinospora cordifolia, 156

Toddalia aculeata, 157

Tragia involucrata, 158

Trema orientalis, 159

Tribulus terrestris, 160

Trichodesma zeylanicum, 161

V

Vernonia anthelmintica, 162

Vernonia cinerea, 163

Vitex neugundo, 164

Vitex quadrangularis, 165

W

Withania somnifera, 166

Wrightia tinctoria, 167

Z

Zizyphus jujuba, 168

Zorua diphylla, 169

